

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 211

PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIAN FORCE MAY CROSS LINE INTO ARMENIA

Owing to Grave Conditions in Country Great Powers Are Believed to Be Considering Action by Muscovite Troops

TRUTH IS SUPPRESSED

Proposal Coming From Turkey for Appointment of Expert Foreigners to Supervise Reform Plan Is Abandoned

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Monitor is in a position to state on the highest authority that the proposals made by the Porte recently for the appointment of British administrators and advisors for Armenian affairs to supervise the carrying out of the reforms promised in Armenia have been abandoned for the present.

The British foreign office favorably considered the application of the Turkish government for the loan of such administrators and advisors, but as stated, the project like so many other projects in regard to Armenia has been held up.

The Monitor is further in position to state definitely that conditions in Armenia are probably worse than they have ever been during the last 25 years, that outrages on life and property are of daily occurrence and that Armenians in all directions are being deprived of their property while there is absolutely no attempt at restraint. The chief offenders are as usual Kurds but much of the misery is being caused by refugees from Thrace and soldiers discharged from the Turkish army.

This has all along been insisted upon by the Monitor as a matter demanding great watchfulness, and the evidence that these warnings were more than necessary is abundant.

The fullest information in regard to this state of things has been placed at the disposal of the press. Nevertheless up to the present it has been suppressed and no attempt has been made to make known the true conditions of affairs in Armenia.

It can further be stated definitely that Russia is steadily massing her troops on her Armenian frontiers and that there is every reason to suppose that there is a growing opinion among the powers that she should be given a mandate to interfere actively in Armenia. The Armenians who are jealous of their nationality and of the integrity of their church would not in the ordinary course of things welcome Russian intervention, and it is a pathetically convincing proof of the gravity of present conditions that they should be willing, as there is abundant evidence that they are, to agree to the intervention of Russia.

PLAYGROUND TEACHERS ON BEACH OUTING

This afternoon the head teachers in school yard playgrounds and special children's corners are to have an outing at Nantasket, given by Joseph Lee, member of the school committee.

There is to be an all-day exemplification of playground work on the Common on Sept. 4. Playground children from all over the city are expected to assemble there in specified spots.

From 11 to 12 individual exhibitions will be given by the playgrounds. Then the children will have their lunches and at 2 o'clock will begin one big program of plays, games and dances. The exercises are intended especially to give the public an opportunity to see something of the kind of work done on the playgrounds.

The latter part of this month a special demonstration of playground dramatics will be given in some central place.

EXECUTION IS REPORTED

EL PASO, Tex.—An El Paso paper today printed the copy of a telegram received from Gen. Francisco Villa, reporting the execution of "El Mocho" Moreno, Mexican outlaw.

VENEZUELAN POST FILLED

WASHINGTON—President Wilson this afternoon nominated Henry F. Tennant of New York to be secretary of the legation at Caracas, Vez.

SUFFRAGE PILGRIMS RETURN HOPEFUL OF ATTAINING VOTE

"We say woman suffrage is bound to come and soon, despite all opposition," said Miss Margaret Foley and Miss Caroline Reilly, two of the suffragist party which returned to Boston today from the pilgrimage to Washington to offer petitions to the Congress in favor of the proposed amendment for suffrage.

There are but two arguments offered by those opposed to the movement: the militant methods of our English sisters are not approved, and that suffrage will close the saloons.

PALERMO LEAVING DOCK OPENS ITALIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Sailing today for Naples and Genoa, the Italian steamer Palermo of the Navigazione Generale Italiana line carried 15 cabin and 250 steerage passengers. It is the first sailing from Boston of the newly established passenger service to southern Europe. The steamers will call at Halifax, N. S., both ways, and the Palermo is expected to pick up additional passengers there.

An item in the ship's cargo was 150 tons of steel armor plate for Italian dreadnoughts. There were 16 pieces of plate of the heavy type, some of them weighing as much as 25 tons. The steel was sent from Pittsburgh to New York.

From there it was rushed to Boston by express speed, coming the distance in

six hours. It was taken to South Boston and lightered across the harbor to the Cunard docks. Also in the cargo were 2,000,000 toothpicks, packed in 810 cases and comprising a complete freight-car load. Other items include 220 cases of provisions, 75 boxes of meat, 77 bales of cotton waste, 171 bales of compressed cotton waste, 141 bales of rags, 404 bundles of wet wood pulp and five cases of furniture. The steamer while in port took on 2000 tons of coal.

With the opening of offices in Boston at 134 State street by Hartfield, Solari & Co., the American agents, and the advertised sailings of the steamers up to Jan. 1, the new service is considered to be permanently established in Boston. The next arrival will be the steamer Napoli, due Aug. 31.

RUSSIAN EDUCATORS SEE SIGHTS OF THE TOWN



Visitors from Russia arriving at South station

On a tour of the principal educational and industrial centers of the United States, 68 Russian teachers and professional people arrived in Boston early this morning and are making a tour of the places of interest today, the public library causing much favorable comment. The party is in charge of Joseph O.

Conry, the Russian consul at Boston, and Joseph O. Nathanson, who is conducting the tour through the country for the Pennsylvania railroad.

The party goes this afternoon to the Museum of Fine Arts. Tomorrow the visitors will go for a trip down the harbor as the guests of Mayor Fitzgerald. Many of them will leave for New York to-

GEN. SWEETSER WINS BIG BATTLE AT MIDDLEBORO

Red Army of Invasion, Under General Priest, Is so Decisively Defeated That Umpires Order Its Retreat

GOV. FOSS SEES FRAY

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Militiamen engaged in the mimic war maneuvers here today engaged in a big battle on Center street, the Blue army under Brig.-Gen.

(Continued on page five, column four)

SECRET KRUPP ARMY DEALINGS TOLD BY AGENT

Maximilian Brandt Says He Asked Openly for Information From Officer, and Believed Firm Close to War Office

WELL PAID FOR WORK

LONDON—The inquiry into what have come to be known as the Krupp scandals is causing the greatest interest, not only in Berlin, but throughout the rest of Europe, where the subterranean dealings of the armor barons have had much light thrown on them in recent years.

Maximilian Brandt, Krupp agent in Berlin, round whom Dr. Liebknecht's charges were woven, was publicly examined yesterday. He explained that after leaving the public service he was employed in Krupp's office at Essen at a salary of 5200 marks a year. Later he was transferred to Berlin, where he declared that he was told by Director Vonschutz that if he could find means by which Krupps could undercut other estimates in their tenders he would be acting in the interests of the army.

The method by which Brandt endeavored to carry out these instructions was revealed at length by Dr. Liebknecht in the Reichstag and detailed in the Monitor columns at the time. His services were so appreciated that his salary was quickly raised to 7000 marks with 3300 marks per annum for expenses, whilst at Christmas he received presents first of 1000 marks and finally of 2000 marks.

Brandt insisted that his expenses allowance was not particularly high, as his chief in Berlin office received 15,000 marks a year for this purpose. It never occurred to him, he explained, that he was doing anything wrong at all in obtaining this information; indeed, Schutz had told him that it had been openly admitted in the courts that the relations of Krupps with the war office were so intimate that there were no secrets between them.

His acquaintance with Lieutenant Tilius began in a skittle alley but after a time he asked him quite openly for the information he desired.

When Brandt was asked whether other armor firms used the same subterranean methods he replied that they did but that he would prefer not to give names as he had no wish to increase the area of the scandal.

One of the most interesting moments in the examination occurred when the effort was made to discover how the documents reached the hands of Dr. Liebknecht. Brandt made it quite clear that in his opinion they could only have come into his hands through Herr von Metzner, who had succeeded Schutz in Krupp's Berlin office.

Von Metzner was discharged by the firm because they were dissatisfied with his services, but during his term of office he had secured copies of incriminating reports and had advised Brandt to follow his example. Among the documents extracted by Metzner were a number of Brandt's own reports and it was only in this way witnesses declared that they could possibly have come into Dr. Liebknecht's hands.

At this point Brandt's evidence became so out of harmony with statements made by him before a private inquiry that the court was driven to attempt to learn whether any efforts had been made to influence him in the interval. They failed, however, to discover any proof of this.

FREE CAR RIDES FOR TOTS ALLOWED

Three orders were issued by the public service commission today granting permission to the Boston Elevated railway, the Bay State railway and the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad to furnish children under direction of charitable organizations with free transportation during the summer.

Under an act of 1911, companies must obtain permission when granting free transportation, no matter what the purpose.

H. C. LONG OFF FOR LONDON TODAY

Henry C. Long, Boston lawyer and reformer, sails today for London as the special representative of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, to urge the extension of the Grand Trunk into Boston before the directors of that railroad.

He is carrying a letter from President John J. Martin of the exchange, urging the entrance of the road into Boston.

RUMANIAN ARMY'S HEAD IN BULGARIA



(Copyright by Topical)
CROWN PRINCE FERDINAND

ALLIES DEMAND NEW FRONTIER FROM BULGARIA

First Terms Proposed by Serbia, Greece and Montenegro Ask for Territorial Line Which Would Begin at Djuma Pass

DETAIL IS IN DOUBT

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—It is impossible to obtain any official confirmation of the terms of the demands of Greece, Montenegro and Serbia, but there is practically no doubt that these terms represent the first demands of the allies.

The new frontier between Serbia and Greece on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other in the conquered provinces of the Ottoman empire in Europe would start from mouth of Djuma pass and continue east of Struma river to Chengeldagh. Thence it would sweep in a northeasterly curve, passing across the Mesta south of Nevrokop, and including Gumuljina on the railway to Constantinople, would reach the Aegean at Makri, a little west of Dedeaqatch.

All maps of Thrace and Macedonia, even those in possession of the legations, are so imperfect it is extremely difficult to identify places. As a consequence of this some confusion has arisen over the town of Chengeldagh, there being two places of this name, one on each side of the Struma river.

If that on the east side is meant, description of boundary given in this cable is correct. If on the other hand, the one on the west is intended, Struma itself, as far as the town in question, would be included in Bulgarian territory and the line would cross from Chengeldagh west of Struma in the manner already indicated.

Balkan Royalty Prominent

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The rulers of the Balkan nations have certainly played a prominent part, both in the war with Turkey and in the warfare amongst themselves. King Ferdinand and King Peter, the King of Montenegro and to a greater degree the Crown Prince Danilo, have all taken a more or less active part in recent events.

King Constantine is personally directing the operations of the Greek troops and proving himself to be a brilliant strategist and soldier thereby astonishing the critics who wrote so mercilessly of him 15 years ago after his overwhelming defeat in Thessaly by Ottoman troops.

Another ruler in the Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania has recently taken the field as chief commander of the Rumanian army. As events are shaping themselves in the Balkans, however, he is not likely to have the same opportunity of distinguishing himself as King Constantine, but at any rate he does not start with the same prejudice against his powers as a soldier.

Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern was proclaimed heir-presumptive March 26, 1889. He is connected by marriage with the Russian royal family, his wife being a daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, who married the only daughter of Alexander II. of Russia.

ENGINEER DOHERTY IS FREED

STAMFORD, Conn.—The charge of manslaughter against Charles J. Doherty, engineer of the second section of the Springfield express on the New Haven road, which ran into the first section here on June 12, was dismissed in the city court yesterday. This action was taken on recommendation of F. W. Huxford, prosecutor of the common pleas court, because the coroner exonerated the engineer from responsibility.

U. S. ATTY-GEN. IN CITY TO SEE HIS ASSISTANTS

He Confers With Asst. Atty-Gen. Atkins and Special Agent Gregory Who Are Here Making Study of New Haven

M'REYNOLDS IS SILENT

He Refuses to Say His Visit Has Railroad Significance—Howard Elliott's Plea for Delay Is Called to Memory

Immediately on arriving at the Hotel Bellevue today, James C. McReynolds, United States attorney-general, went into conference with Jesse S. Atkins, assistant attorney-general, and T. W. Gregory, special agent for the department of justice, who are here studying the New Haven railroad system situation. Although the attorney-general declined to say anything on this or any other question it is understood that he has come to discuss the subject with his assistants here.

Significance is attached to the presence of Mr. McReynolds in the city by railroad experts who declare that something may be done in regard to the request of Howard Elliott, the new president who succeeded Charles S. Mellen, that any proposed proceedings against the company under the Sherman act be deferred until the new management has had time to work out a policy in harmony with the law.

The department of justice has proceeded with its inquiry following the interstate commerce commission report and is apart from the investigation by that board. The commission intimated in the report that it would continue an investigation on behalf of the business men and shippers regarding rates.

In the department of justice inquiry in other phases, including the holdings of the road in trolley and steamship lines in New England, were to be investigated thoroughly. Since the investigation started, however, the sale of the trolley lines in western Massachusetts by the company to a New York concern was announced. This is said to have given another aspect to that part of the inquiry.

How long Mr. McReynolds will be here he would not say.

Timothy E. Byrnes

Refuses to Discuss

Any Steamship Rumors

Asked today for first hand information as to the plans for the New Haven's steamship lines and his connection therewith, Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, declined to discuss the subject.

When Mr. Byrnes takes charge of the steamship lines, which it is understood in railroad circles today that he will do, it is expected he will reorganize the staff and appoint three vice-presidents. One, it is said, will have charge of the accounting, another of the traffic department and the third of the operation of the lines.

It is said that the steamships will be operated as a subsidiary company of the New Haven. The lines will have a staff of officers and directors of their own, independent of the New Haven, as in the case of the Boston & Maine. Howard Elliott, when made chairman of the New Haven directors, will, however, have supervision of all subsidiary concerns.

The steamship service of the New Haven, it is said, will be reorganized thoroughly, substantially along the lines recommended by the interstate commerce commission.

The Panama canal act of 1911 requires that railroads engaged in interstate commerce must divest themselves of their competing steamship lines before July 1 of next year, except insofar as they may be permitted to retain such lines by the interstate commerce commission in the public interest.

It is generally thought that the commission will allow the New Haven to continue in the ownership of the steamer lines.

In addition to operating the Fall River line, the New England Steamship Company operates the New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Providence, New Bedford, Providence-Block Island, Merchants & Miners and the Boston & Philadelphia lines of steamers.

William B. Lawrence, one of the foremost figures in the contest against the New Haven in New England said last night that Sanderson & Potter, the New York firm which purchased the entire issue of the common stock of the New England Investment and Security Company, is acting for the house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

DEMOCRATS OF WARD 24 PICNIC

Congressmen Andrew J. Peters, James M. Curley and Lieutenant-Governor David I. Walsh, who is candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, are among the invited guests at the outing of the Ward 24 Democratic Club of Boston at Lee's inn, Squantum, this afternoon.

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Congress of Religions in Paris Britain More Helpful

CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS HELD IN PARIS JOINED BY AMERICANS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The opening session of the sixth international congress of religions, which has just taken place at the Agricultural hall in the rue de Grenelle, was well attended. Pastor Charles Wagner presided and delivered an address of welcome to the delegates.

He was followed by Pastor Robert of the Oratoire, who is probably the greatest orator in the Protestant movement in France. He recalled interesting incidents of the previous congresses and specially referred to the warm welcome received by the French delegates in Berlin some three years ago.

The Rev. C. Wendt, D. D., of Boston, the international congress secretary, read telegrams from Sant Altar Singh of Amritsar, the representative in Persia of the Sikh race, also from the International Union of China, the Community of Iceland, from Professor Troelich, Abdul Baha, the Rev. John Hunter of Glasgow, from a Spanish M. P., who was formerly a priest, and from various religious bodies in Japan, all of whom expressed their sympathy with the movement and their regret at being unable to attend.

Pastor Kraemer of the Protestant-verein of Berlin spoke at length on the objects of the congress, and said that he hoped that a real separation of church and state in Germany would be brought about at no distant date.

English View Heard

The Rev. Cavendish Moxon of London, a clergyman of the Church of England, spoke as the representative of the Churchman's Union, an Anglican organization which uses its influence to promote modernism in the Church of England and which advocates closer relations between that church and other Christian organizations.

Pastor Erich Forster, D. D., of Frankfurt made some interesting remarks on the progress of religious thought in Germany, specially referring to the proceedings which resulted in the suspension of Karl Jägho of Cologne from his pastorate. The judgment of the Prussian high court in this case had been, he said, so much resented that it had resulted in a great moral victory for liberal Protestantism.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, D. D., of New York, representing reformed Judaism, described the movement with which he is associated as "truth on the march."

Pastor Rey of Brussels representing the reformed liberal movement in Belgium made the remarkable statement that while 300 years ago practically the whole country was Protestant there was now but one Protestant to 135 Roman Catholics.

The congress arranged to sit for five days and a large list of papers was down on the agenda. The French committee who are organizing this sixth congress is presided over by Emile Boutroux of the French Academy. The vice-presidents include the well known names of Professor Bonet-Maury, Charles Wagner, Paul Stapfer and others. America and England are very largely represented at the congress, while the French and German delegates are comparatively few.

Boston Represented

One item was "Contributions of France to Religious Freedom and Progress." This included papers on Albigens, Vaudois, and Cathares, heroes of religious liberty, by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston; on Calvin by Pastor Robert; on Castellion and the tolerance of the sixteenth century by Prof. John Vlenot of Paris; on Jurieu by Frank Puaux; on Voltaire by Professor Bonet-Maury; on Rousseau by Prof. Paul Scipiel of the Zurich Polytechnic; on Edgar Quinet by Professor Vales and on Renouvier by Pastor Fargues. Emile Boutroux read a paper on "Les raisons du cœur selon Pascal."

A discussion on several vital questions of the day affecting the religious world.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
KEITH'S—Vaudville, 1:45, 7:45.

NEW YORK
CASINO—"The Purple Road."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING—"Whirl the Law."
FURTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"The Man of Oz."
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."

including the much debated question as to whether universal religion is desirable and possible, was also provided for. On this subject Prof. Rod Otto, the Count Goblet d'Alviella of Brussels, Theodore Reinach, the Rev. Walter Walsch of London, the Hindoo professor, Robindranath Tagore of Calcutta, and M. D. B. Jayatilka of Colombo, an eminent Persian savant, were to speak. Another question for discussion was "The True and Ultimate Basis of Morals."

Amongst some of the interesting personages who attended the congress and who are not strictly clerical, may be mentioned Prof. Joseph Schnitzer of Munich University, who is one of the most advanced and fearless of the new Catholic movement in Germany, and Deputy Romolo Murri from Rome, once prime minister of Italy and well known as a religious, social and political reformer.

Other delegates were Miss Petre, well known as the biographer of George Tyrrel, who spoke on "The Advantages and Dangers of Authority"; Prof. Angelo Crespi, professor of Italian literature at Basle University, and Prof. Martin Rade of Marburg University, the editor of the German Christian World.

"The Social Ideals of Free and Progressive Christians" was also discussed by the Rev. T. Rhondia Williams, the well-known Socialist, and the Rev. S. K. Bakker of Holland, president of the Protestant Union of that country. The delicate question of the "Relations of Christianity with Non-Christian Religions" was given a place in the program. Prof. E. Montet of Geneva having undertaken to raise the question of "Our Duty Toward the Mussulmans."

TUBE RAILWAY FOR POSTOFFICE NOW APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—The committee of the House of Commons of which Sir Godfrey Baring is chairman, recently approved the scheme for the construction of a postoffice tube railway.

The scheme, it will be remembered, is for the construction of a tube railway to convey parcels and mails from the eastern district office to Paddington and elsewhere, with an extension to the parcels office at Mount Pleasant.

The London electric lighting and power companies held that it would be a waste of public money for the postoffice to generate electrical energy. The cost to the post office was estimated to be 1.077d. per unit, whereas it could be supplied by existing companies at one penny per unit or even less.

The companies strongly objected to the competition of a government department and asked that the postmaster-general's powers should be restricted to the use of electricity for working the trains and lighting the stations and that he should not be allowed to generate it.

The postmaster-general, through the Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, K. C., agreed that in the event of an underground station being constructed at Liverpool street the cost should be borne by his department and not by the Great Eastern Railway Company.

Stress was laid on the evidence of Sir Robert Bruce that the scheme would meet the requirements of the postoffice for the next 40 or 50 years.

After a brief consultation in private the chairman announced that the committee found the preamble of the bill proved and the detailed consideration of the 57 clauses of the bill was then proceeded with.

LIST OF REFORMS FOR ISLE OF MAN

(Special to the Monitor)
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—Lord Raglan, the Governor of the Isle of Man, has issued a memorandum of the reforms of the Manx constitution which are to be submitted to the legislature of the island.

The reforms provide for the reconstitution of the legislative council, which is now composed of nine official members, by eliminating one judge, the archdeacon, the vicar general, and the receiver general, and appointing in their stead four members to be elected by the House of Keys and two to be nominated by the government. The administration of education, poor relief by central boards, and changes in the Manx judiciary are included in the reforms.

BERLIN CAR DEPOT BIGGEST IN WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Berlin is now in proud possession of the largest and best arranged street car depot in the world. It has just been opened at Lichterfelde, a district on the eastern outskirts of the city where it has been in process of building for several years. The station is 200 meters long and over 100 wide. Five hundred large electric cars can be accommodated upon 26 lines which are laid abreast.

One wing of the building is divided up into workshops, store rooms and rooms for the men when off duty. There is a well-organized restaurant and reading room for the employees, who when all the arrangements are complete will number over 2000. For the better accommodation of these the company intends to build a garden suburb of model dwellings in the vicinity. This huge depot is the twenty-first constructed for the Berlin Electric Street Car Company.

METHODIST CHURCH DECLARED TO HAVE MESSAGE TO CENTURY

(Special to the Monitor)
PLYMOUTH, England—The Wesleyan Methodist conference was held this year at King street church, Plymouth. The Rev. F. Luke Wiseman, of Birmingham, is the retiring president, his successor being the Rev. S. F. Collier, of Manchester. The conference next year will, it is understood, be held at Leeds.

One of the most important plans discussed at the present conference was a general evangelistic campaign to be carried out during the coming autumn and winter.

T. R. Ferens, M. P., and the Rev. F. L. Wiseman proposed and supported the proposal, the latter referring to the anxiety of the young people to assist in such work, as if in response to the statements made by the new president during the course of his address.

The Methodist church, the president had declared, had a message for the twentieth century. It was, he added, the most numerous Protestant church in the world, and he explained that the best modern socialist work was merely a return to the methods of early Methodism. Their great object was to improve the condition of the people, an undertaking which required money.

The address was described as one of the most stimulating delivered by any president. The president's remark that the people were "weary of negative criticism" called forth hearty expressions of approval, to which the president replied

ALBERT MEDAL IS GIVEN TO KING BY ARTS SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The council of the Royal Society of Arts recently attended at Buckingham palace to present to his majesty the King the society's Albert medal for the year. The presentation was made by the Duke of Connaught, president of the society.

The Albert medal was instituted in 1862 as a memorial of the prince consort, who was president of the society for 18 years, and is awarded annually in recognition of distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures or commerce.

The award is this year made to King George in respectful recognition of his majesty's untiring efforts to make himself personally acquainted with the social and economical conditions of the various parts of his dominions, and to promote the progress of arts, manufactures and commerce in the United Kingdom and throughout the British empire. King George was for nine years president and is now patron of the society.

CARE OF CHILDREN IS LECTURE TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)
FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Germany—A course of lectures is being organized by the officials in Frankfurt in conjunction with similar lectures in Denmark and Sweden. The purpose of these lectures is to give instruction in the care and education of children, and the addresses will be delivered in each of the three countries.

It has been realized, since foreigners were permitted to assist at the lectures given in Germany, that an international understanding on the question of the care and education of children was advisable. It was considered, also, that an international exchange of ideas and reports would prove more effective than the holding of large meetings, and would assist the work of the International Inquiry and Registry Office, which has been established for a number of years in Germany.

It has accordingly been decided that a ten days' course of lectures of an identical nature shall be given in Germany (Hamburg, Hanover and Goettingen), in Denmark (Copenhagen) and in Sweden (Malmo).

The lectures are to be given towards the end of August.

Referring to the centenary fund, Mr. Goudie said that he was glad to be able to report that a sum of over £150,000 had been received, whilst it was probable that a further £50,000 would be in hand before the closing of the fund in October.

FRENCH CHATEAU IS GIFT TO NATION

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—One of the best examples of Renaissance chateaux in France has become, through the generosity of its owner, M. Fenaile, the property of the state.

The chateau de Montal in the department of Lot is possessed of mural decorations of great beauty, and of a remarkable staircase constructed between 1511 and 1534 by Jehanne de Balzac, wife of Almarie II., Governor of Haute Auvergne. In 1700 the chateau passed from the family of Montal to that of Plas de Tanes de Curemonte. It was confiscated during the revolution but restored to its owners in 1814. From 1838 to 1903, when it became the property of M. Fenaile, it passed from one family to another, and it was at this period that many of its treasures were dispersed.

M. Fenaile has given the state a sum of £100,000, and to the National museum fund £50,000 conditionally on the repurchase of the architectural fragments and sculptured effigies of members of the Montal family, which have been taken from the chateau and have found their place in public collections in various parts of France. Some of these are in museums in Berlin and London.

RESOLUTION TELLS MUSEUM'S VALUE

(Special to the Monitor)
HULL, Eng.—At the Museum Association meeting held at Hull recently a proposal was made by Dr. F. A. Bather of the British Museum for the erection of an open-air museum in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. The proposal had already received the sanction of the council.

In speaking to it Dr. Bather said that now that the Crystal Palace had been bought for the nation it was the moment for the advocacy of such a museum as he mentioned. The resolution was carried with only one dissentient voice.

With regard to circulating collections, it was moved by the president that the association desired to bring to the attention of the board of education the great value to provincial museums of the collections sent out by the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The resolution went on to express the hope that the collections available for circulation should be augmented to meet the requirements of the provincial museums, which are increasing in number and obtaining a higher level of artistic excellence.

PROGRESS SHOWN IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
PRETORIA, S. Africa—A report on the census taken some time ago throughout South Africa, shows that some progress has been made agriculturally, in spite of many drawbacks. Since 1904, the cattle within the union has increased by 65 per cent, horses 64 per cent, ostriches 106 per cent, woolled sheep 84 per cent, poultry 66 per cent. The only decrease registered is in mules.

Horse rearing has made considerable headway, as the increase in the number of animals ranges from 13 per cent in Natal to 189 per cent in the case of the Orange Free State. Ostrich farming has made steady progress in the Cape province, with an increase of 103 per cent. In 1904 there were in the Transvaal province only 14 ostriches; 5441 was the number in 1911.

Turning to the land itself, there are some 6,976,063 acres of land under cultivation; 464,102 of the above is under irrigation.

LORD MONTAGU ON ROAD BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu has been appointed by the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury to be a member of the road board in succession to Sir Charles Rose, Bt. The appointment of Lord Montagu to the road board will be received with satisfaction by all motorists, for Lord Montagu is well known to be thoroughly interested in all matters connected with motoring and means of transport.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND IS SHOWING A MARKED GROWTH

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, declares that in spite of increasing prosperity Britain is spending less money on drink. In proof of this fact he points out that in 1912 the sum spent on intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom was £161,533,330, a decrease of £1,243,800, as compared with the figure for 1911.

The consumption of beer per head of the population, which was 33.84 gallons in 1874 and 32.49 gallons in 1899, was only 27.36 gallons in 1912. These years were all years of great trade prosperity. The consumption of spirits per head of the population in 1874 was 10 pints, in 1899 it was 8 pints, and in 1912 it was 5.44 pints. In 1874 the consumption of wine was 4.24 pints per head, in 1899 it was 3.28 pints, and in 1912 it was 2 pints.

The average expenditure per head in 1912 on intoxicating liquors was £3 10s. 9d. and per family of five £17 13s. 10d. The corresponding figures for 1911 were £3 11s. 10d. per head and £17 19s. 2d. per family of five. England and Wales, it is estimated, spent £133,059,000 in 1912 on drink or £3 12s. 9d. per head of population; Scotland spent £14,831,000 or £3 2s. 7d. per head of population, and Ireland £13,663,000 or £3 2s. 5d.

All these figures with regard to consumption and expenditure per head include children and abstainers, and do not therefore give the proper amounts

per head of those who drink. During 1912 the amount spent on drink by this country was £161,533,330. This enormous figure may be compared with the expenditure on the army and navy for the year ending March 31, 1912, which was only £70,507,000.

The question of who pays the duty on beer, Mr. Wilson thinks is easily answered. The consumer not only pays the whole of the duty, but has to pay a very large sum in addition. During the year ending March 31, 1900, for every 1000 barrels on which beer duty was paid the brewers produced 1006 bulk barrels, but when the war tax of 1s. per barrel was imposed the gravity was lowered and in that financial year the 1000 standard stood for 1023 barrels. In the following year they represented 1035 bulk barrels, and by the year 1908-9 they represented 1046.

The brewers' license duty of 3d. per barrel was imposed in the following year and the gravity was again lowered, 1000 standard barrels producing 1058 bulk barrels in 1909-10. During the 12 years, over 13,000,000 more barrels were produced from the same materials than would have been the case if the gravity had been maintained.

At the retail price the extra beer brought in well over £30,000,000, while the additional beer duty and brewers' license duty during the same period did not exceed £19,000,000, leaving a profit for the licensed trade as the result of the imposition of the duties of £11,000,000.

RESOLUTION TELLS MUSEUM'S VALUE

(Special to the Monitor)
HULL, Eng.—At the Museum Association meeting held at Hull recently a proposal was made by Dr. F. A. Bather of the British Museum for the erection of an open-air museum in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. The proposal had already received the sanction of the council.

In speaking to it Dr. Bather said that now that the Crystal Palace had been bought for the nation it was the moment for the advocacy of such a museum as he mentioned. The resolution was carried with only one dissentient voice.

With regard to circulating collections, it was moved by the president that the association desired to bring to the attention of the board of education the great value to provincial museums of the collections sent out by the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The resolution went on to express the hope that the collections available for circulation should be augmented to meet the requirements of the provincial museums, which are increasing in number and obtaining a higher level of artistic excellence.

PROGRESS SHOWN IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)
PRETORIA, S. Africa—A report on the census taken some time ago throughout South Africa, shows that some progress has been made agriculturally, in spite of many drawbacks. Since 1904, the cattle within the union has increased by 65 per cent, horses 64 per cent, ostriches 106 per cent, woolled sheep 84 per cent, poultry 66 per cent. The only decrease registered is in mules.

Horse rearing has made considerable headway, as the increase in the number of animals ranges from 13 per cent in Natal to 189 per cent in the case of the Orange Free State. Ostrich farming has made steady progress in the Cape province, with an increase of 103 per cent. In 1904 there were in the Transvaal province only 14 ostriches; 5441 was the number in 1911.

Turning to the land itself, there are some 6,976,063 acres of land under cultivation; 464,102 of the above is under irrigation.

LORD MONTAGU ON ROAD BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu has been appointed by the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury to be a member of the road board in succession to Sir Charles Rose, Bt. The appointment of Lord Montagu to the road board will be received with satisfaction by all motorists, for Lord Montagu is well known to be thoroughly interested in all matters connected with motoring and means of transport.

GERMAN PRINCE ABANDONS TITLE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Prince Nicolaus of Thurn and Taxis, one of the most ancient of German noble families, has just renounced his rank and title. The prince who is 29 years of age, is a naval officer, and of singularly simple tastes.

He has requested the prince regent of Bavaria, who is the head of the house of Thurn and Taxis, to permit him to drop his rank and take the name of the bourgeois, but this was not entirely complied with. A compromise has therefore been arranged whereby the prince is to be known in future as Baron von Hochstadt. It is said that in time he intends to be simply known as Herr Hochstadt.

ENGLISH WIRELESS EXPERTS IN VIENNA

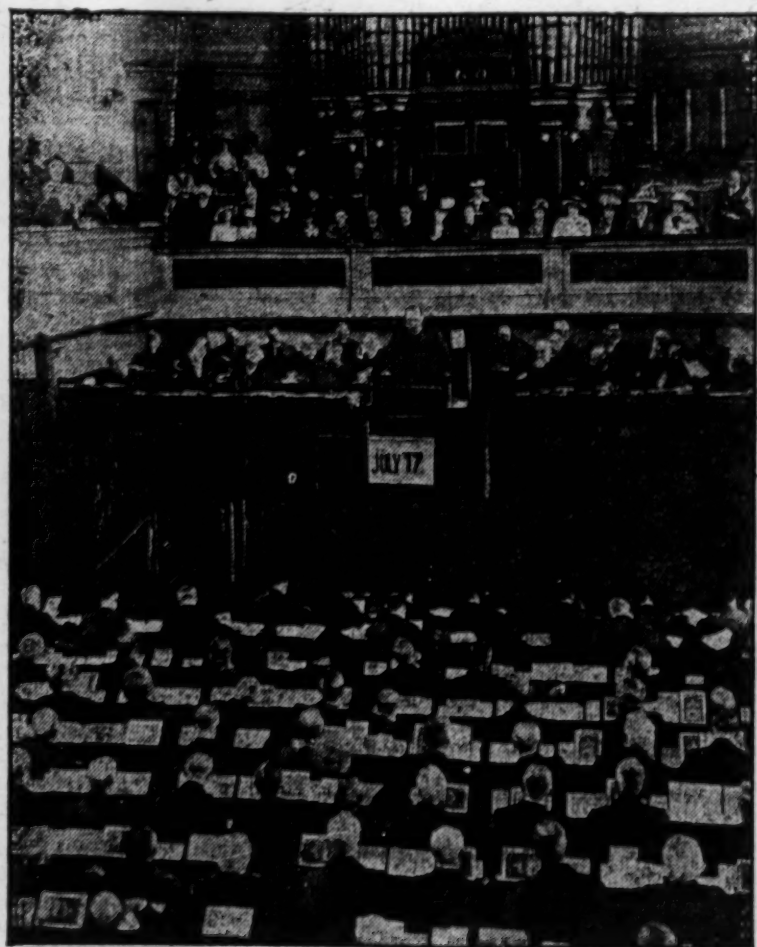
(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—Sir Henry Norman, M. P., and Commander Silvertop of the English war office wireless committee visited Vienna recently for the purpose of inspecting the manufacture of the Poulsen apparatus of wireless telegraphy. Tests were also made by the visitors of the Poulsen military wagon and other contrivances.

Before leaving, the new wireless station at Ober Laa, near Vienna, fitted with the Poulsen system, was inspected. This station was erected to enable the Austro-Hungarian war office to enter into communication with all the military and naval stations in the country.

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(Copyright by London News Agency)
New president of Wesleyan Methodist conference, the Rev. Samuel F. Collier, delivering his address at King Street Church, Plymouth, England

Past Year in China Shows Steady Growth in Foreign Trade

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS

Splendid Harvests and Greater Confidence Due to Republic Seen Cause of Improvement by Special Customs Report

COMPARISON FAULTY

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—The report issued by J. Chalmers, statistical secretary of the inspectorate general of the Chinese maritime customs, regarding the foreign trade of China last year, is a record of steady progress.

After pointing to the gloomy prospects under which the foreign trade opened in 1912, the writer states that with the abdication of the Manchurian rulers, the question at issue in the beginning of the year was thus settled, and it remained for the new government to establish its authority, inspire confidence and restore order.

The splendid harvests almost everywhere gathered in, giving cheap food and contentment to an industrious and peace-loving people, had an influence on the situation which can hardly be overestimated, and may even have produced a semblance of a state of established order which was in some degree premature. But as is well known progress was real and substantial and customs reports and statistics furnish much additional evidence of the fact.

Early in the year the trade routes were disturbed and insecure. The rivers of the Kwangtung province were overrun by pirates, junk traffic was unsafe on the upper Yangtze and elsewhere, and banditti in many districts made land transport difficult or impossible.

Cheap Food Helped

Conditions, however, improved rapidly, and by the autumn very little was heard of highway robbers, a fact no doubt largely due to cheap and abundant food. Outbreaks of mutinous soldiery and faction fighting continued to occur from time to time, but on the whole reports show that the country generally was free from serious disorder in December.

The money market was everywhere disorganized. The revolution had used up much capital, and the money which under more settled conditions would still have been available for commerce was withdrawn for safe keeping and locked up in banks or in the form of treasure.

The same want of confidence caused a suspension of credit and banking facilities, so that business was largely confined to cash transactions. In many parts of the country silver could not be safely transported, while its movement was in some provinces prohibited, and the cost of remittance rose in consequence to very high figures. Provincial authorities, compelled to find money for purposes of government, issued notes for large amounts, serious depreciation too often resulting. Such were the conditions generally prevailing, though signs of improvement and slowly returning confidence were multiplied as the year advanced.

Yellow River Bridged

The political and financial state of the country was unfavorable to railway construction. The event of the year in this connection was the completion in November of the bridge over the Yellow river, a few miles from Tsinanfu, followed almost immediately by the opening of a through service of passenger trains between Tientsin and Pukow.

The transport of cargo had already been carried on for some time, with results which, in view of the districts opened up by the railway, are certain to become very important in the near future. The completion of the Sunning railway up to the river bank at Kongmoon, where it will connect with a new wharf, was expected in April, 1913. Surveys have been completed from Wuchang to Yochow, and are proceeding towards Changsha on the Canton-Hankow line; but the question of finance stands in the way of construction.

At the Canton end work has been progressing slowly, and the line is in operation for a distance of 75 miles, with the prospect of a further section being opened soon. Operations on the Hankow-Szechuan line were entirely suspended during the year.

Railroad Progress Told

Work having commenced on the short line from Kiukiang to Nanchang, traffic was opened in the autumn as far as Teianhsien, 35 miles from the port. A small portion, about nine miles, of the Ningpo division of the Chekiang railway was opened at Ningpo in December, and important progress is expected during the current year. The railway connecting Mirin with Changchun was finished and opened to traffic in October.

The value of the direct foreign trade was Haikwan taels 843,617,434, falling short of the total of 1911 by Hk. taels 5,224,675, and returning as nearly as possible to the level of 1910. Foreign imports amount to Hk. taels 473,097,031, increasing by Hk. taels 1,593,088, and ex-

ports to Hk. taels 370,520,403, decreasing by Hk. taels 6,817,763.

The factor of exchange, which was so much higher in 1912 than in 1911, makes all comparison of values as between the two years almost worthless. The large shipments of silk in 1912, for example, if valued at the rates of 1911, would alone have prevented the decrease of

nearly 7,000,000 taels in exports. As to imports, their value naturally fell as exchange rose.

The effect of the value figures is therefore in the case of imports to minimize the increase, and in the case of exports to make it appear that there has been a decrease when the volume of goods shipped has actually been larger.

GREEK DESPATCHES DESCRIBE SUCCESSFUL MARCH OF ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As stated in Monitor cable despatches, the Greek minister has placed at the disposal of the Christian Science Monitor the following official despatches dealing with recent Greek operations:
HADJI-BEYLAK
16 July, 1913.

To the Greek Legation, London:
I have the honor to forward you a brief account of the events which have occurred in order that you may be in a position to enlighten the press and public opinion on the subject.

The day after the happenings at Salonika and the surrender of the Bulgarian garrison, which had been deserted by its officers, our army received an order from his majesty the King to advance against the Bulgarian army. We had already in our possession the plans the enemy had made for attacking us.

The order to advance was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. The first engagements along the whole front resulted in the decisive rout of the enemy, who were compelled to retire within their lines which had been prepared for a considerable time. In their retreat they devastated the country, leaving behind them multitudes of victims of all ages, as well as arms and ammunition. The town of Nigrita suffered most.

Bayonet Attacks Win

The line of battle extended from Lahana to Kilish, where there were a number of substantial earthworks, while it was defended by a considerable force of the enemy, a force at least equal to if not greater than our own force. This line was broken by a series of attacks in the direction of Lahana, Lingovani, Kilish and Matsikovo.

The operations constituted three days of heroic assault at the point of the bayonet. Our loss of officers, non-commissioned officers and men was considerable. The number of non-commissioned officers and men lost amounted to 10,000, whilst the minimum of officers lost was 300. The resistance of the enemy having been broken, an exemplary pursuit resulted in putting the enemy to complete rout.

The enemy abandoned their guns, arms and ammunition. However, a rear-guard managed to offer some resistance at the Delle Dofrains, and our indefatigable soldiers . . . thanks to the accuracy of our artillery and the energy of our infantry, caused the enemy to flee in a panic following the road to Strumitza, where we were opposed by some fresh

troops holding some passes, which afforded yet another opportunity for our men to prove their enthusiasm and untiring energy.

The enemy driven from this last position, from which it was protecting its columns retreating from Istip towards Petritz, scattered in disorder leaving in our hands quantities of arms and guns as well as a large number of prisoners.

Enemy Routed; Guns Taken

Two days after the battle of Strumitza the divisions stationed in the valley of the Strumitza with their front facing north attacked the enemy, taking 35 guns and a quantity of other material. The remainder of the enemy's troops ultimately entered the northern (upper) valley of the Strumitza, joining those which our right wing had put to flight at Lingovani and Lahana.

Our army continued to push forward on the heels of the enemy. We have occupied Seres, Drama, and Doxato, but of the former there remains nothing but ruins, and of the latter an enormous marsh of blood; the result of 600 slaughtered victims. As regards numbers, the enemy face us with the third and eleventh divisions, the division of Seres, a brigade from the tenth division and a brigade of the sixth, making a total of 72 battalions.

(Signed) DUSMANIES
(General) Chief of Staff.

Details From Doxato

HADJI-BEYLAK
16 July, 1913.

To the Greek Legation, London:
After our telegram of yesterday concerning the massacre of 600 Greeks in the small town of Doxato, near Drama, we have just received from an official source the painful news that the number of Greeks massacred by the Bulgarian army amounts to 2500 and not 600, as stated in our preliminary report. Of the population of this little town, which was in a flourishing condition a few days ago, which amounted before the massacre to about 5000 people, only 130 have been seen again alive, the fate of the remainder being unknown.

In the direction of Seres the pursuit of the enemy was maintained, a sharp engagement having taken place at the northeast of this town. At Rabina our troops dislodged and pursued the enemy at the point of the bayonet from its entrenched positions, having thus taken possession of all the dominant heights.

(Signed) DUSMANIES
(General) Chief of Staff.

ENGLISH FARM HAND WILL SOON REQUIRE HIGHER WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Two interesting meetings were held some time ago in London to discuss the position of the agricultural laborer: one, under the auspices of the Rural Housing Association, discussed rural housing, and the other, convened by the National Land and Home League, dealt with the minimum wage for agricultural laborers in relation to the housing question.

The striking feature on both occasions was the presence of people of every variety of political and social opinion, all meeting for this occasion on a common platform, banded together to do their best to restore to the agricultural laborer the freedom which he formerly possessed, and to get for him the position which he, as a skilled workman, so well deserves.

Though now there are ample powers for closing insanitary cottages, and for compelling repairs, sanitary inspectors dare not enforce these as they would wish, because of the dearth of cottages in rural parts. There is one satisfactory cause for the scarcity of cottages due to the old-age pensions. The laborer can now afford to stay in his old home.

Under the housing and town planning act new cottages can be built with money lent on a 60 years term by the state. The difficulty, however, is that though wages in the building trades have gone up, so that it is not possible to build a cottage with three bed rooms to let under 4s. 6d. a week, a corresponding rise has not taken place in the wages of the agricultural laborer, and he cannot afford to pay this rent. Cottages are let, as a rule, at 1s. 6d. to 2s. a week, and at this price it is impossible to build new ones on an economic basis.

The agricultural laborer's wages are not easy to estimate. George Edwards, secretary of the Agricultural Laborers Union, who began work himself on the land at the age of six, said that the laborer worked seven days a week for from 11s. to 13s. 6d. a week. Part of the wages is paid as harvest money, sometimes amounting to £5 in the year, and part in kind in the shape of wood, extra land for potatoes, etc.

Charles Bathurst, Unionist M. P., said that he should like to see the trucks act applied in the case of an agricultural laborer so that he did not receive part payment of his wages in kind. The

bishop of Oxford was quoted as saying that "labor should be the first charge on the land." Under the trades board act great improvement has already taken place in wages in many industries, for, as Mr. Buxton announced in Parliament, six more trades have been added to the list.

Agriculture may well be called a "sweated industry" and it may not be long before it too will have a minimum wage. Every one was agreed that an improvement in wages was an urgent necessity. Many of the best men are leaving the country for America and the colonies, or are crowding into the towns owing to the dearth of cottages. In far too many cases there is very serious overcrowding in the cottages left. In spite of everything, however, they are, on the whole, one of the most happy and contented classes of the community.

FATHER OF PENNY POSTAGE VISITING COMMONWEALTH

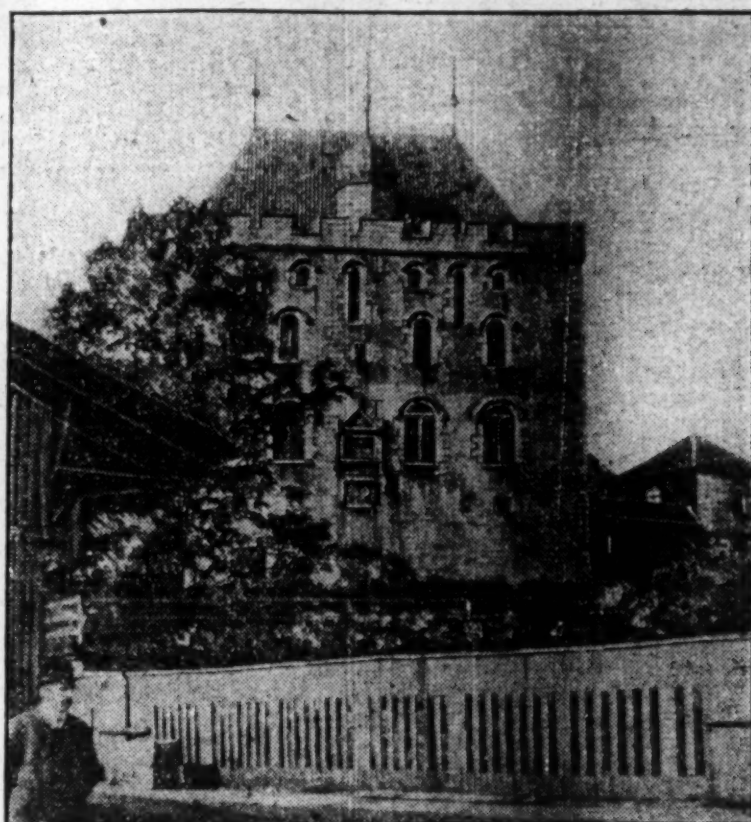
(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aug.—Sir Henrick Heaton, the enthusiastic "father of penny postage," is at present on tour in Australia, accompanied by Lady Heaton and his daughter.

During a press interview on his arrival in Melbourne, Sir Henrick referred with gratification to the great increase in the mail returns to and from British and the overseas dominions. He said that last Christmas over £1,000,000 was transmitted from the colonies to England and Scotland in small sums sent to relatives and others of which £300,000 was received from Australia alone. These little remittances brought extra Christmas comforts to the recipients, and there was no doubt that cheap postage had encouraged that.

He regarded the shilling cable of 12 words as the natural sequence of penny postage; and although a Conservative himself, he would almost welcome a Labor government in the British Parliament if they would institute state owned cables. He looked upon the present imperial postmaster-general, Sir Herbert Samuel, as a second Disraeli, the coming man in British politics.

KAISER NOW VISITING NORWAY HAS AN ESCORT OF WARSHIPS



Haakonshalle at Bergen, impressive and picturesque feature of city

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The German Emperor has arrived at Bergen on board his yacht Hohenzollern, escorted by a number of men-of-war. His majesty has been the guest of Mr. Michelsen, formerly prime minister.

The German Emperor has also paid a visit to Mr. Erichsen, as is his usual custom when staying in Norway. Mr. Erichsen owns an umbrella making establishment. On leaving Bergen his majesty proceeded to Molde where he made several trips among the fjords.

He arranged subsequently to proceed to Balholm where he will be present at the unveiling of the Frithjof statue, which he has presented to the Norwegian nation. King Haakon will also be present at the ceremony. His majesty will arrive at Balholm on a man-of-war and will be greeted by a number of Norwegian men-of-war, which will be carrying out the maneuvers in the neighborhood.

NO UNIVERSITY SITE ACTION YET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a recent letter to the sites and accommodation committee of the University of London, the London county council asked the university not to commit itself definitely to any site for new buildings until it had conferred on the matter with the London county council. It was ultimately decided not to take any action with regard to fixing on a site until after a conference with the London county council.

BERNARD SHAW IN LETTER ASKS FOR NATIONAL THEATER

Writing to Irish Committee the Playwright Charges England With Lack of Appreciation of Art and Points to Notable Progress in Ireland

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Irish Players' fund committee were at home at the Court theater when a fine performance was given by the Irish players of Bernard Shaw's prohibited play "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet."

A large audience had assembled not merely to see Mr. Shaw's "sermon in crude melodrama," but to hear the dramatist himself, and Mr. Yeats talk about the £1000 the committee are raising for the Dublin municipal gallery of modern art. Mr. Shaw, however, being prevented from speaking, Mr. Yeats read the following letter which explained his absence:

"It is not my fault," Mr. Shaw wrote, "it is that of the English nation, which has just enthusiastically given a huge sum of money to buy the crystal palace for the sake of the cup finals, to which it is consecrated in all English hearts, but absolutely refuses to endow a national theater. What a contrast with our own country."

"In Ireland we have a national theater, and a national drama, and a national school of acting; and the only danger that threatens it is the success of its seasons at the Court theater in London, where the English pick up the crumbs that fall from our Irish table instead of making bread for themselves."

"More astonishing still in England, our Irish actors devote themselves to securing for their country a great collection of pictures, showing themselves thereby artists and citizens in the widest sense, and not mere professionals as the English phrase goes. Can you conceive the actors of London buying a picture for the National Gallery?"

"Can you imagine their indignation if they were called citizens, and their bewilderment if they were called Englishmen and Englishwomen, cut off as they are by the ignorant Philistinism of our governing classes from all hope of any nobler public recognition than that of the box office? You may ask me what has all this to do with my not turning

GENERAL TALKS TO WOOLWICH CADETS

(Special to the Monitor)

WOOLWICH, England—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, adjutant-general to the forces, paid the half-yearly visit of inspection to the Royal Academy, Woolwich, recently.

The cadets marched past in six companies, each company under the senior under officer. The first class then gave a display of physical training and the third class of field artillery drill. The adjutant-general inspected also the woodwork done by the first class, the metal work done by the second class, and the shoeing done by the third class, and later presented prizes to successful cadets. The sword of honor for exemplary conduct went to Senior Under Officer A. A. M. Durand.

Addressing the cadets, the adjutant-general urged them to continue their studies, bearing in mind what they had to do, because they were gunners and engineers, familiar with the work of all the rest of the army as well as their own highly technical branches. He warned them not to be discouraged at first, and, above all, not to be too ready with advice which was not asked, or feel annoyed when that was not followed when it was asked.

Above all, they must be loyal to their superiors and bear in mind that to every man came his chance in life, which he should be quick to seize upon.

tors and managers are not allowed to perform."

Mr. Yeats then gave some details respecting the progress of the fund, £1000 of which—there being £10,000 still required—the players had guaranteed. They intended, he said, to pay it off by means of a series of special performances, of which the present was

one, and they had already paid off about £500.

ECONOMIC BOND WITH JAPAN BROUGHT FORWARD IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—Speaking at Changchun some time prior to the present revolt Mr. Iijun, the Japanese minister at Peking, said that the time was ripe for Japan to enter into an economic alliance with China. Japan, he explained, is related to China, not because of her vested interests in Manchuria, but because of her commercial intercourse with the whole of China. It would be the height of folly to awaken distrust in China and suspicion of the powers. The proposed economic alliance will bring the two peoples much closer together.

He had always championed the friendly intercourse between China and Japan, and had laid before the Tokio government his reasons for this view, which seemed to him quite conclusive.

President Yuan, Mr. Iijun went on, had been following closely the general trend of the world's politics. He thought the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations a matter of absolute necessity, and no sincere well-wisher of China would be able to demonstrate that that opinion of the President ran counter to the welfare of China. It was, of course, a fact that the political situation in China was still in a somewhat chaotic condition, but it was to entertain a purely

imaginary fear to suppose that the present political equilibrium might be upset at any moment.

The Manchurian dynasty, Mr. Iijun continued, had no confidence in its power to support itself, neither had it any troops worthy of the name. It was, therefore, small wonder that it had crumbled down at the shock of the first revolutionary guns at Wuchang. It was quite different with the President of the Chinese republic, who had tens of thousands of modern troops at his disposal, and who commanded a very large following, including the finest intellects of the day.

Commenting on this speech of the Japanese minister, the China Republican remarked that there was a time when the belief was current that between China and Japan there must of necessity exist antagonistic sentiment, and that even now there were not wanting persons who made it their business to sow seeds of discord between the two peoples. But it was one of the welcome signs of the times that sane views on the subject were coming to prevail more and more among Japan's leading diplomats.

It is becoming increasingly evident, conclude the Shanghai journal, that the two countries can best serve their interests, by working side by side along lines of harmony rather than discord.

FRENCHMEN FIND BELGIUM'S LABOR CONDITIONS HARD

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The ignorance of labor conditions prevailing in foreign states, even in such a neighboring state as Belgium, induces many thousands of Frenchmen to emigrate in search of work under better conditions than they are able to obtain in their own country. This immigration into Belgium, on a false assumption, is dealt with by a member of the French union for the relief of French people in Belgium, in a work published recently in Brussels.

M. Monti says that of these French immigrants to Brussels in the year 1912-1913, 286 had to be sent back to France and received aid from the union. He points to the fact that this immigration is due to entirely mistaken views on the subject of labor in Belgium. The population is three and a half times denser than in France, the wages are lower and the cost of living higher.

Besides these conditions, a large part of Belgium, the whole of Flanders is closed to French immigrants by reason of the difference of language. To correct the mistaken ideas prevailing in France as to labor conditions abroad, and thus prevent much unnecessary misery, M. Monti proposes that in each department it should be possible for French workmen wishing to emigrate to be provided with exact knowledge of foreign conditions of labor.

ART ALLIANCE SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

ROUBAIX, France—Louis Berard, fine art under secretary, presided at the distribution of prizes at the industrial school of Roubaix recently. M. Berard, in his address to the students, expressed the wish that there should be a greater collaboration between the work of the artist and the artisan. Such an alliance would give reality to their common work and meet a present need in art. He congratulated the school on the efforts already made in this direction.

SCOTCH WORKERS ON VACATION

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—For one week, beginning July 29, all shipyards and other works at Glasgow were closed, and as this year's vacation synchronized with the annual holidays at Edinburgh, Aberdeen and many other towns in Scotland, three fourths of the Scottish working population were, during that week, idle.

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In the World of Theaters

MILWAUKEE TO HAVE DRAMATIC CONSERVATORY

Amateurs of Theater Art Plan to Train Actor, Playwright, Critic and Other Workers for Duties

SCHOOL IS PLANNED

"Too little attention has been paid in the British Isles and America, to the technical training of the actor," says Miss Laura Sherry in the Playbook, a magazine issued monthly by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society, in the course of an article upon the plan of the society to build up a conservatory of dramatic art at Milwaukee.

"The dawn recognition of our position is shown by the interest manifested in the proposed conservatories of the Irish Theater Society, the London Academy of Dramatic Art, Gordon Craig, David Belasco and the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh.

"A year ago the Wisconsin Dramatic Society took the first step to establish a dramatic conservatory in Milwaukee. It was a large ambition, we know, and what we have done is rudimentary. For models we must go to the continent.

"While the modern tendency has been to underestimate acting and overstress play, scenery, and lighting, the dramatic school on its side has tended to over-stress the training (however indifferent) of the actor, and has paid little or no regard to the other departments. The departments in a well equipped dramatic conservatory will cover, costume, make-up, scenery, lighting, study of drama in its history and technique, dancing, vocal expression, acting, and directing. Such a conservatory should include courses no less for the playwright and dramatic critic than for the actor. And above all it should have a course for playgoers that those who desire may come and learn to understand the art of the theater.

"The Wisconsin Dramatic Society does not claim to be able more than to recognize the need of such a workshop, and to hope that its very small beginning is in the right direction. As far as possible we want to do justice to all departments. For a year we have been doing work in the departments of dancing, vocal expression, diction, acting, stage direction and make-up under the generous gratuitous instruction of our efficient teachers. Next year we plan to add to our present effort the study of design and making of costumes and scenery, lighting and mechanism. Also we will have a workshop, which is absolutely necessary if we are to experiment; and we must have a stage. And at this time we will begin to pay our teachers. We believe the laborer is worthy of his hire in this service as well as others.

"We believe in the laboratory or workshop method. Every student is expected to play in and to help to produce several short plays of different kinds. By this means he gets training in all branches of production and all types of acting. These plays are given privately and are criticized by the director. We do not admit that we have any obligation to use our students in any of the public performances of the society. Places in these performances should be given for fitness only, proved in the private work. Abundant opportunity is given to the students to secure training as understudies. The private plays are open to all members of the society, and to those students who wish to join for the purpose of benefiting in relation to playwriting and dramatic criticism.

"The Comedie Francaise was not made in a day. Of course all experimental conservatories will learn much from the experience of the past. It is for this that they must largely stand. But they must also face the problems of a new day. Scenic effects and lighting, and new applications of the principles of acting are being tried out, and the art of the theater is ever in a healthy state of change. Each new effect should be tested for purity in the laboratory of the dramatic conservatory. Sound dramatic art will come from sound dramatic principles."

TROLLEY MEN EXPECT PEACE

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The conference between the trolley men's union and the street railway company yesterday resulted in a decision to go over the question together, with the probability that a settlement of the difficulty will be effected without the necessity of the appointment of an arbitration board. Taking part in the conference were General Manager Pellissier and Treasurer Nevins for the company, and the grievance board of the union, which consists of President John Kane, Malcolm Beaton, Thomas John, Alfred Gelineau, William Ryan and John O'Neil.

A series of conferences on the various articles in the 9-in-11 hour bill will be held between the street railway officials and the committee, beginning the 4th, and there seems no reason to believe that the two parties cannot go over the situation in an amicable manner and settle the questions at dispute with justice to both. The settlement in this way will be most gratifying to the public, who have rights in the question, and will obviate any necessity of the holding up of traffic in any particular.

TO ACT CLASSICS IN COLLEGE YARD



CHARLES DOUVILLE COBURN

SHAKESPEARE IS GERMAN FAVORITE

An interesting item of news that comes each year from Germany is the summary of Shakespearean performances during the season just closing. It took several months to gather reports from the 178 separate companies that gave performances in 1912. These companies are conducted on the repertory plan, which prevails in Germany. England and America together give but few more performances of plays by the master classic dramatist of their language as does Germany alone. "Hamlet" was performed in the year 1912 148 times by no fewer than 52 theatrical companies, an average of about three times for each company; "The Merchant of Venice," 141 times by 57 companies; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 124 times by 38 companies; "Othello," 119 times by 59 companies, and so on. The total may be summarized thus: There were 178 separate theatrical companies who performed 21 of Shakespeare's plays on 1136 occasions.

Next season, however, America promises to surpass Germany for the first time in Shakespeare performances, for no less than 15 companies are planning tours. The bard's plays, at a conservative estimate, will have a total of 4000 performances in this country and Canada during the coming theatrical year.

MULHALL QUIZ IN HOUSE NEXT

WASHINGTON—Martin M. Mulhall, confessed lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, ended his testimony Friday before the Senate investigating committee, in a series of contradictions and arguments with members of the committee and counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers. He goes before the House committee next week.

BOYS ENTER ON CAMP ROUTINE

CONCORD, Mass.—Beginning a two weeks' period of camp life, 50 boys arrived here Friday.

The camp is established at the St. Andrew's school on Punkasset hill.

CHILDREN LEARN BY DRAMA

Educational Dramatic League Helps Teachers Use Youthful Stage Impulse

ORGANIZED play is the most important factor in American social work today," says Mrs. August Belmont in a paper entitled "The Development of the Child Through Dramatic Expression," in the current Harper's Bazar.

After estimating that in each 24 hours five are available for entertainment, Mrs. Belmont enumerates the various means of play, and urges that many of these call for wise guidance of the young.

Of motion picture shows she says: "The vast attendance at such performances proves the presence of the dramatic instinct in the multitude, but the cultivation attained is . . . entirely from the outside in. Cannot this same dramatic instinct be used for character development, by teaching children to act in plays which improve their originality, patriotism and morals along with their diction, bearing and vocabulary?" Mrs. Belmont and her coworkers in the Educational Dramatic League believe that it can.

"Everywhere in colleges, high schools, public schools and church clubs they are realizing the value of amateur dramatic groups. Until lately, however, they have developed because of the eternal child in us all, which whispers 'Let's pretend.' But teachers dealing with children in the public schools, many of whom speak little or no English in their homes, find the best way to interest the children in our country and language is not by hard rules of grammar and rhetoric, but to 'speak a piece.' This arouses not only in-

COBURN PLAYERS TO ACT CLASSICS IN HARVARD YARD

Shubert Theater Opens Season Monday With a New Bartholomae Farce

The Coburn Players will give a performance of Shakespeare's "Henry V" on Monday evening in Harvard College yard. This play opens a series of four performances, the others being Euripides' "Iphigenia," Tuesday evening, and Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" and "Othello" Wednesday afternoon and evening.

An out-of-door production of "Henry V" should be ideal, especially in the military scenes, which are given with splendid effect, it is said. Mr. Coburn is particularly suited, in voice and build, to the part of gallant King Henry, who, at the opening of the play, has just succeeded to his father's throne. The love scenes between the King and Katherine of France (Mrs. Coburn) are charmingly naive. Mrs. Coburn also reads the lines of chorus.

Inimitable comedy is presented in the scenes between the discarded comrades of the former prince, Bardolph, Pistol and Nym. Three of the best comedians of the company are seen in these parts. Seats are on sale at the gate before each performance.

SHUBERT THEATER

Monday evening the Shubert theater will open for the season with a new farce by Philip Bartholomae. Helen Lowell acts the leading role. The entertainment consists, it is said, of a diverting and rapidly moving series of incidents built around a company of moving picture performers engaged in acting a typical photo drama. These actors, through a misapprehension, are precipitated into the domestic circle of a wealthy and exclusive family owning the estate upon which the action takes place, and efforts to get them out again constitute the fun. Miss Lowell plays an eccentric spinster who believes she is a novelist of rare genius, and at first seeks to adopt the actors as characters for her new story, but soon wishes she had not. Arthur Aylesworth is seen as the leading comedian. Others are Louise Drew, Sadie Harris, Laura Laird, Emily Callaway, Mary Hastings, Robert Kelly, Frederick Santley and Richard Taber.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

"Pinafore," presented by a juvenile opera company of 28 singers, dancers and comedians, will be the feature at B. F. Keith's theater next week. Charles F. Semon in a new act; Marie Fenton, singer; Herbert and Claribel Farjeon in a new comedy; James F. Kelly and Emma Pollock in a sketch; Martinetti and Sylvester, athletic fun; Solly Brown and Felicia Sprague in new songs; Lynch and Zeller, and the Pathe Weekly complete the bill.

The Quo Vadis pictures continue at the Tremont theater twice daily.

"The Courtin'," a musical comedy version of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," is announced as a September attraction at the Boston theater. George Lowell Tracy wrote the music.

"What Happened to Mary" is announced to open the Majestic Aug. 18, with Miss Olive Wyndham in the leading role.

"The Ham Tree," with McIntyre and Heath, comes to the Shubert Sept. 15.

Opening Sept. 1: Maclyn Arbuckle in "The Merry Martyr," musical comedy; Colonial; "The Ghost Breaker," melodramatic romance, with H. B. Warner, Park; Miss May Irvin in "Widow by Proxy," farce, Plymouth.

Miss Julia Sanderson comes to the Hollis in September in "The Sunshine Girl," musical comedy.

"Then, too, we train the young in statistics and mathematics, in how to work. Isn't it worth while to add to their training a little knowledge of that vital part of them—their emotions? Show them the point, the critical moment at which the villain in the play becomes the villain; and how the same emotion which has brought this about, differently handled, could have made him a hero. In the majority there burns a desire to be a hero.

"Young folk all love this broader, better developed game of make-believe, and try hard for the honor and responsibility of the leading characters. It trains their memories; if properly taught, robs them of self-consciousness, helps them to a confidence before groups of people, is a training for those who some day may become public speakers."

Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry, to whom the success of the original Children's theater may be largely attributed, is the dramatic director of the new league, which is neither a self-appointed censor of plays nor a school of acting. Mrs. Belmont, its president, says that its principal aim

After Inventory The Final Mark-Downs

In the Ready-to-Wear Departments the Values Are Extraordinary

Prices About Half—Some Less

The season's business has been very large and very successful, and the remaining stock is not a large one, all things considered. THEREFORE, Chandler & Co. feel that they can afford some sharp losses to close out what remains, and are pleased to give customers the benefit.

Dresses Gowns Suits Coats Waists

39 Silk and Cotton Dresses Of taffeta, crepe de chine, charmeuse, ratine and linen (3d floor). Values 20.00 to 30.00	Price 10.50	36 Linen and Ratine Suits Tailored and trimmed models. Values 15.00 to 25.00	8.50 and 10.50	40 Inexpensive Dresses Bedford cord, striped eponge and gingham. Broken lots. Values 5.00 and 6.75	Price 2.00
85 Afternoon Dresses Of silk, linen, crepe, net and voile. Values 30.00 to 40.00	Price 19.50	55 Linen and Ratine Suits Tailored and trimmed models, colors blue, tan, white and brown. Values 22.50 to 35.00	Price 14.50	198 Inexpensive Dresses Figured voile, striped muslin, tissue gingham, ratine and French linen; sizes 14 to 44. Values 5.98 and 7.50	Price 3.50
37 Silk Dresses Of crepe de chine and charmeuse—one or two of a style. Values up to 50.00	Price 25.00	24 Wool Suits Tailored models—colors tan, gray, navy and black. Values 25.00 to 40.00	Price 10.50 and 14.50	236 Inexpensive Dresses French voile, imported ratine, French linen and ratine, white lingerie and coat dresses. Values 10.00 and 12.50	Price 5.00
15 Evening Dresses In chiffon, charmeuse and beaded tunics. Values 85.00 to 150.00	Prices 45.00 and 55.00	83 Wool Suits Tailored and trimmed models, colors, navy, black, tan and copenhagen. Values 35.00 to 55.00	Price 19.50	74 Inexpensive Dresses Imp. ratine voile, French crepe and hand emb. French linen. Values 12.50 and 15.00	Price 7.50
49 White Crepe de Chine Waists Tucked and flat collars. Value 6.50	Price 3.75	12 Street and Auto Coats In serges, mixtures, eponge and bedford cord. Values up to 35.00	Price 19.50	39 Inexpensive Dresses Eolienne silk, messaline, taffeta and foulard, small lots. Values 15.00 to 18.50	Price 10.00
196 Voile Waists High and flat collars, tucked front, short sleeves. Value 2.75	Price 1.50	6 Sport Coats In white tango, red cheviot and striped materials. Values up to 35.00	Price 15.00	25 Misses' Dresses Two flounce lace dresses and white French voile dresses. Values 15.00 and 52.00	8.75 and 11.75
65 Colored Chiffon and Silk Waists Odd sizes and styles. Values up to 10.50	Price 4.85	10 Silk Coats Short dressy models; colors, rose, light blue, black and fancy chiffons. Values 35.00 to 50.00	Price 25.00	18 Top Coats In broche eponge, velour and plain eponges. Values up to 35.00	Price 19.50
176 Batiste Waists Open front and back, embroidery and lace insertion. Value 1.75	Price 1.00				

4080 Pairs Men's and Women's

High Grade Pure Thread Silk Hose

1.00 Values 65c	1.25 Values 75c	1.50 Values 95c
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A remarkable sale and remarkable prices even in this the greatest of all years for Silk Hosiery. Never were the colors so beautiful and the quality so fine. Nearly every pair dyed in the yarn—every pair guaranteed. 50% are in black, 20% are white, and 30% are in colors, including beautiful shades of blue, green, violet, amethyst, pink, Nell rose, rambler rose, champagne, gold, silver, copenhagen, French gray, ochre.

Not in any sale have Chandler & Co. been able to offer such a good selection of weights, so large a quantity of desirable kinds, so large a variety of styles, or such remarkable values.

NOTE

This manufacturer makes exclusively a high-grade of pure thread silk hose. The stock used is the very best grades of pure ingrain silk yarn. The threads used for splicing in the lisle and silk lisle garter tops, soles, heels and toes, are of the best combed cotton yarns. Every known improvement which has proven practical will be found in these hose, for the manufacturer employs experts whose business it is to improve the wear and service of his hosiery, and his foreign representatives are in constant touch with the European markets, and instantly adopt any new style which appears.

His colors are exquisite, his weaves beautiful in shade and in assortment.

Women's Thread Silk Hose at 65c—Plain black, white and colors, in light, gauze and medium weights, white and colors in light and medium weights—made with garter tops of ingrain lisle and double silk lisle, also with inner lined lisle double garter tops, soles, heels and toes, extra spliced lisle and silk lisle soles, also inner lined lisle thread soles. These hose are in regular lengths, also extra long lengths, some have wide tops and others the regular sized tops. Values are 1.00 and 1.25. Price 65c

Women's Thread Silk Hose at 95c—Beautiful high-grade hose with all the improvements for wear, service and appearance. The lot is in four weights: light, gauze, medium and heavy. Included are wide tops, extra lengths, extra sizes and slender sizes—extra elastic tops, extra double spliced garter tops—all silk garter tops, inner lined lisle garter tops, double spliced all silk soles, inner lined silk lisle soles, and extra triple spliced heels, soles and toes. Black, white and colors. Values 1.50, 2.00 and 2.25. Price 95c

Men's Thread Silk Hose at 75c—Black, white, tan, brown, navy, lavender, purple, hunter's green, cadet, gray, taupe, French blue, maroon, Burgundy and champagne. The colors are in light and medium weights, and the black in light, gauze, medium and heavy weights. The stockings are made with all silk double spliced soles, with lisle thread spliced soles and with inner lined lisle thread soles, heels and toes. There is a small quantity of clocked and embroidered effects. The values are 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75. Price 75c

Mail orders given special attention during the month of August.

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT ST. NEAR WEST

Mail orders given special attention during the month of August.

is to teach teachers how to use the dramatic instinct to the greatest entertainment and educational advantage of the player; who is always to be considered more important than the play or the audience.

Since the league was founded in January, three classes for teachers have been established in connection with Columbia University and the public schools, 10 settlement clubs are rehearsing "Pygmalion and Galatea," eight clubs are rehearsing "The House of the Heart," and prize competitions for play production and play writing have been started.

After the competitions are over picked classes will play in the park auditoriums on certain holidays.

BROCKTON POLICE ACCUSED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Charges were made by Mayor Hickey and City Marshal Morey yesterday by I. W. W. Organizer Caleb F. Howard, who is directing the

strike of the tack feeders at the W. W. Cross Company factory, that the special policemen on duty at the factory were trying to stir up trouble with the strikers who are doing picket duty. Mayor Hickey referred Mr. Howard to City Marshal Morey.

SENATE CAMPAIGN ON IN 3D DISTRICT

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—With Democrats in the third senatorial district casting about for a suitable candidate to oppose Levi H. Greenwood, Republican, for reelection to the Senate, Attorney John H. Coburn is being considered as a possible standard bearer. Charles M. Day, Winchendon, also is under consideration. The Progressives are looking to Frank W. Fenn, Westminster, to carry the standard against the Greenwood forces.

INSURANCE MEN ELECT OFFICERS

BURLINGTON, Vt.—At the closing session of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners here yesterday J. R. Young of North Carolina was elected president. Other officers chosen were: First vice-president, William Done of Utah; second vice-president, J. S. Darst of West Virginia; secretary-treasurer, S. H. McManis of South Carolina; chairman of the executive committee, H. L. Ekern of Wisconsin. Commissioners from 12 states discussed the workmen's compensation act, which was generally approved.

NEW BRIDGE TO COST \$250,000. LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Work on the new \$250,000 Main street bridge over the Wabash river will soon begin. The Ft. Wayne & Indiana Traction Company will pay \$32,000 for a double track across the structure.

WORCESTER PLANS A GALA DINNER FOR JAMES LOGAN

WORCESTER, Mass.—James Logan, who was the official representative of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce on the tour of the Latin-American republics, will be the guest of that body at a dinner Thursday evening, Aug. 14. That night has been designated as "Logan night."

The consent of Mr. Logan to this plan was secured before he sailed for South America. The foreign trade and the entertainment committees of the Chamber of Commerce announced the arrangements for this gala occasion at a dinner last night.

Following the dinner Donald B. Logat gave an account of his visit to South America and told of the commercial prospects in the countries there.

War Game Battle at Middleboro

MR. OWEN SAYS PUBLIC MUST CONTROL BANKS

Senator Declares Proposed Federal Reserve System Is Means—He Charges That Half Dozen Men Dominate Money

CURRENCY BILL MADE

WASHINGTON—That the control and domination of the banking business of the United States must be surrendered by a half dozen men to the public was the essence of a circular letter issued by Chairman Owen of the Senate banking and currency committee today in reply to questions from country banks as to the advantages they would draw from the federal reserve system.

"These half dozen men," he said, "can shake this country to its foundation by panics whenever they please and they can do it so artfully and so subtly as to make it almost impossible to demonstrate their guilty connivance. If an exhaustive investigation were made of the panic of 1907 this country would learn a much needed lesson in finance as to the responsibility for and the beneficiaries of panics in this country."

Senator Owen said that country banks joining in the proposed federal reserve system would be protected from financial disturbances through the immediate expansion of the currency, the safeguards against a local run and the stability which comes from the certain knowledge that neither general nor local stringencies can affect the banks. He asserted that fear of stringencies keeps the actual bank reserves above 25 per cent for this country while in England not over 6 per cent of cash reserves are carried.

Democrats of the House banking and currency committee finished work practically on the currency bill Friday night, after five weeks consideration. The bill was ordered closed and reprinted, and on Monday the Democratic committee members will take a formal vote on recommending the measure to the Democratic caucus. It will go to the caucus with the disapproval of at least three members of the committee, it is declared.

The bill differs little in its essentials from the administration measure framed by Representative Glas, Chairman Owen, Secretary McAdoo and approved by President Wilson. The complete government control of the federal reserve board, which will direct the new banking and currency system, was retained. At the eleventh hour, however, the Democratic members of the committee incorporated in the bill an amendment providing for the federal reserve board. This amendment was a compromise with the banking interests.

Another amendment altered the discount section conferring the power to require federal reserve banks to mutually discount paper. A change was made in the division of the earnings of the federal reserve banks created by the law. Originally these banks were allowed a yearly cumulative dividend of 5 per cent and a surplus equal to 20 per cent of the paid-in capital stock.

All earnings above these amounts reverted to the government. As amended, the balance of earnings after the 5 per cent dividend and the 20 per cent surplus will be paid, 60 per cent to the government, to be used as a sinking fund to reduce the national debt, and 40 per cent to be divided among the member banks.

In the reserve section the committee reduced the period in which a bank must hold a 25 per cent reserve against deposits from 20 months to 60 days. As finally passed, the reserve section requires that country banks must keep their 15 per cent reserves either in their own vaults or in a federal reserve bank.

By a vote of seven to five the conference today struck from the bill a provision previously ordered inserted forbidding interlocking directorates between banks. It was struck out on representations that the President believed it should be considered apart from general currency legislation.

The so-called "insurgent" amendments to the bill providing for currency on warehouse receipts for cotton, corn and wheat were voted down by a viva voce vote with little discussion.

Representative Ragsdale and Representative Henry of Texas will carry the contest for these amendments to the floor of the Democratic caucus, however.

RURAL COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ENDS

AMHERST, Mass.—Marking the close of the rural community leaders conference at the Massachusetts Agricultural College last night, A. F. Lever of South Carolina gave an address on "The Next Steps in Our Agricultural Progress."

The conference, which opened Tuesday, was the most successful ever held, the registration reaching 275, an increase of 30 over last year.

WESTON IS NEAR HIS GOAL

ST. PAUL—Edward Payson Weston, walking from New York to Minneapolis, is near the end of his journey. He left Stillwater, Minn., Friday with the intention of making St. Paul his next stop.

THESE MEN MAKE HARD DRILLS PLAY



One of the bands in the war game

WARSHIP SENT TO VENEZUELA TO PROTECT U. S. INTERESTS

WASHINGTON—The gunboat Des Moines has been ordered to Venezuela to look after American interests as the result of a cablegram just received at the state department verifying the reports that former President Castro had returned to Venezuela from exile and that the revolution was under way in several states.

Department officials still supposed the exile was living quietly in the Canary Islands until a cablegram came Friday announcing his reentrance into the country at the head of an armed force. He was said to be at Coro.

From the legation at Caracas, the state department was informed of uprisings in the state of Tachira, at Coro and Masuro. Telegraphic communication between the capital and the disturbed

points was interrupted, but the Venezuelan foreign office claimed that the revolutionists had been defeated by state troops at all points.

President Gomez had been granted dictatorial powers, it was said, and men were being impressed for military service.

The United States government is represented in Venezuela at present only by a legation clerk, Richard J. Briggs. Minister Northcott has resigned and quitted his post, and Secretary Caffery is now in Washington attached to the Latin-American bureau. It was announced that a secretary would be rushed to Caracas immediately to be followed by a regularly accredited minister as soon as one could be appointed and confirmed.

MORE HOPE FOR PEACE IN MEXICO AT WASHINGTON

As Result of Assurances of Protection of Foreigners From Both Sides Optimism Prevails in Official Circles

LOOK TO MEXICANS

WASHINGTON—Assurances that both the federalists and rebels are complying with the desire of the United States for protection of foreigners and their property have been received at the state department, and a hopeful feeling prevails in official circles that influential Mexicans may bring about peace in their country.

How far the Senate of the United States may go in demanding from the state department information on Mexico which the diplomatic end of the government does not wish to disclose will be determined Monday, when, by agreement of minority and majority leaders, the Fall resolution concerning Mexican attacks on Americans will be taken up. A score of amendments will be ready to be offered. The original resolution calls for the names and locations of all American citizens in Mexico who have been imprisoned, injured or robbed during the revolutionary period, together with an estimate of the financial loss suffered.

EL PASO, Tex.—Gov. Venustiano Carranza, head of the northern constitutionalists, issued a brief statement today, declaring that under no circumstances would the rebels accept any proposal for mediation or a truce between the factions in Mexico made by the United States.

General Carranza expressed the most friendly feeling for Americans and declared he would do everything in his power to afford them protection from guerrilla bands, but said he could accept no mediation proffered.

Sixty American refugees, crowded into a train consisting of one coach and a baggage car of the Mexican National railway, arrived here early today from Chihuahua City, after a three days' ride.

The train reached the border under escort of 1000 federal troops under Colonel Mancilla.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—G. Raymond Mathews, special agent of the United States department of justice; J. L. Mott, his assistant, and Ernesto Ferdinand Artega, representative here of the Mexican Constitutional Junta, were arrested early today charged with blackmail. The men were taken into custody on complaint of Emmanuel Castillo Brito, former Governor of the state of Campeche, Mex. Brito charged that one of the trio got \$500 from him by displaying a telegram purporting to come from Washington, signed "McReynolds" and ordering his arrest.

Artega came here several months ago as the personal representative of Carranza. Brito has been in the city with his personal staff only a few days.

United States Attorney Walter Gulon said today that he received a telegram ordering the arrest of a "certain person" and declared that Special Agent Mathews saw the telegram. Mr. Mathews, however, denied having seen the message and said that he would have no trouble in establishing his innocence.

HUNTINGTON AVE. IS ILLUMINATED BY WHITE LIGHTS

Huntington avenue was illuminated for the first time last night by the 41 new white lights which have been placed on both sides of the thoroughfare between Massachusetts avenue and Copley square by the united efforts of the business men and property owners of the district. About \$6500 was subscribed by the members of the association for installing the lights and maintaining them one year.

Great crowds witnessed the inauguration of the installation, which was attended by a parade headed by a band.

The parade moved from Copley square to Mechanics hall, where a halt was made for speeches by Mayor Fitzgerald, who pushed the button turning on the current; Councilor James A. Watson and M. H. Gulesian, chairman of the committee, who introduced Amos Whipple, proprietor of the Copley Square hotel, as master of ceremonies. Mr. Whipple said that the support of this improvement meant a new era for the street.

After marching the remainder of the way to Massachusetts avenue and back as far as the Copley Square hotel, all those who had a part in the occasion were entertained at a luncheon by Mr. Whipple.

MESS TIME IN THE WAR MANEUVERS ON CAPE COD



Every man his own waiter

(Continued from page one)
E. Leroy Sweetser being on the defensive. It is said that the Blues had the advantage over the Reds, and will be declared the winners. They were joined by the eighth regiment.

The Reds were guarding the railroad bridge here, and the fire of the Blues was so effective that the umpires ruled they had won a point and ordered the Reds to retreat. The battle lasted about three hours.

Brig.-Gen. George H. Priest is in command of the Reds.

Governor Foss, accompanied by Col. August H. Goetting, a member of the executive council and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and Maj. Robert E. Green, a member of the Governor's military staff, went to the scene to witness the sham battle between the Red and Blue armies maneuvering in that vicinity.

When a despatch was received at Wareham last evening that an invading force had landed in the vicinity of New Bedford, with orders to march at once to Middleboro, Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson directed the first brigade under Brig.-Gen. Sweetser to mobilize. The general's troops were scattered, the fifth infantry being at West Barnstable and the ninth at Peter's Pond, Sandwich, while the second corps of cadets and the eighth infantry were within a few miles of the town.

To accomplish this he had to call upon assistance from the railroad officials, who were equal to the occasion, and at daylight five special trains were in waiting at West Barnstable and Sandwich stations. All were brought up and detrained at South Middleboro to check the advance of the invading Red army.

This army is represented by the second and ninth infantry and nine troops of cavalry, four being from this state, three from Rhode Island and two from Connecticut, all under command of Brig.-Gen. Priest.

To facilitate this movement he also resorted to the railroad and his right flank, the second infantry, boarded specials at New Bedford, marching from their camp at Ft. Phoenix, Fairhaven, immediately after breakfast.

The sixth infantry also boarded special trains at Mattapoiset, as did also his headquarters staff, and all were detrained at Myricks, within seven miles of Middleboro. Here he was joined by his cavalry, which had been encamped between this town and South Middleboro the past four days.

Immediately after the theoretical darkening the invaders marched on Middleboro, with the Hartford cavalry as advanced guard, and the remainder of the cavalry guarding the advance of the infantry on the flanks.

After a march of two miles he decided to camp for the night and selected strong positions. He threw out his cavalry in his front, with orders to feel their way carefully and discover the position of the enemy. He had been informed that General Sweetser had been reinforced by two regiments from the Cape.

He established his headquarters at East Taunton, with the two infantry regiments; and the second battalion of the second regiment, under command of Major Foote, was sent out on outpost duty.

General Sweetser, on the arrival of the troops from the cape, established his headquarters on the ground vacated by the cavalry early in the day and brought up the second corps of cadets. He also moved up the eighth infantry from Titicut to near the supposed scene of action.

Major Marshall, who is in command of the cavalry, has organized a "flying squadron," which he will push to the front and if possible flank General Priest's infantry.

Last evening there were several little skirmishes between the infantry outposts. General Sweetser detailed the first and second battalions of the ninth infantry, commanded by Major Murray and Major Donovan, and the cavalry. Several prisoners were taken on both sides and marched into camp.

One of the first officers to drop into the hands of General Sweetser's force was Capt. Joseph H. Smith of the pay department. The captain was in the camp abandoned by the cavalry near South Middleboro, with about half a dozen men who had been left to guard the camp, when he was discovered by Capt. John J. Barry of company E, ninth infantry.

Captain Barry advanced his men cautiously over the hill in extended order. When they were seen, the little band of

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After careful investigation of the various paper patterns manufactured, we have given preference to PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS.

These patterns have many features of excellence, which commend them to women who make their own dresses, and the artistic originality and individuality of the styles appeal to the best professional dressmakers and tailors, as well.



COSTUME NO. 5274
PRICE 15 CENTS



COSTUME NO. 5284
PRICE 15 CENTS

In installing this line we are influenced solely by the advantages possessed by Pictorial Review Patterns, which will be readily recognized by women when they visit our Pattern Section and look through the Fall Fashion Book, now on sale.

A brilliant staff of fashion experts is employed by the Pictorial Review Pattern Company. Offices are maintained in Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin; many models are imported, and the Pictorial Review patterns embody the latest Paris fashion ideas at the earliest possible moment.

The Cutting and Construction Guides, free with each pattern, are a wonderful help to the home dressmaker, showing just how to lay the pattern on the material to cut with greatest economy; how to match stripes, checks, etc., and then just how to sew the pieces together, just how to place pockets, folds and each individual part to make the perfect garment.

We assume the agency for these Patterns fully convinced that they are superior to any others—and that they will meet with the hearty appreciation of our patrons.

The New FALL FASHION BOOK, now on sale, illustrates in the original, most fashionable colors; all that is new and stylish for the Fall Season. It costs only 10 cents additional if you buy one 15-cent Pictorial Review Pattern.

See Our Window Display of Made-Up Gowns Portraying Advance September Styles of Pictorial Review Patterns Now on Sale.

Jordan Marsh Company

defenders opened fire, but before a dozen shots had been fired they were surrounded and captured.

A few minutes later General Sweetser and his command marched on the field and appropriated the tents which had been left standing. The fifth infantry took possession of the tents recently occupied by the troops of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Later, however, all were ordered out and made to bivouac and pitch their shelter tents.

General Sweetser established his headquarters on a slight eminence overlooking his command, except the eighth infantry, and for security was depending on the two battalions of the ninth.

It would appear that the capture of the cavalry camp was a little premature, and the dozen or more officers of the regular service were indignant at the way their belongings were thrown around, as it was here that they were quartered.

When they left camp in the morning

they left everything in their tents, with the intention of returning at night. On hearing that the camp had been captured and all their property piled in one tent they expressed their feeling. Everything was finally straightened out by the adjutant-general.

Last night there was a network of outposts, so placed as to keep patrols from getting into camp of the cavalry. Every cross road, bridge, railroad crossing and the like were guarded.

Through the night there have been minor clashes between the points. Under the rules there is a limit of eight men who could participate in a night engagement, so the scope of the action was limited.

At headquarters all is activity. The positions of the various commands are marked on the big map, prepared by the engineers, and the militia and army officers are awaiting the solution of the problem which General Priest and General Sweetser will plot out.

BOARD TO STUDY COST OF SCHOOL

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—For the purpose of getting ideas to present in their report to the town in November, a special committee on the high school question is to visit and inspect several of the high school buildings erected about the estate in recent years. The committee includes Dr. C. E. Montague, A. H. Boardman, E. E. Lee, J. Lowe McMahon, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller and Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley of the regular school board and George E. Walker, John S. Griffiths, John J. Round, J. Parker Colbert, Thomas Hickey and William P. Shepard.

They are to present plans and cost estimates for the erection of a new high school building here.

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

Now at their NEW location

49 and 51 Temple Place

The New Store

Monday morning we will be ready to receive our friends and patrons in a store designed for their comfort and convenience. The men's and women's departments are entirely separated, each having every facility for prompt service.

Reduced Prices

Our entire stock of seasonable shoes, including several late invoices of high grade footwear for men, women and children, has been marked down to prices that are decidedly attractive.

Our Service

The same staff of experienced salesmen will render even more efficient service in the new store, which is more roomy, perfectly lighted and carefully arranged for immediate attention to your requirements.

We have added a New Department of
Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly
Attended to at Marked Down Prices

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO., 49-51 TEMPLE PLACE

Please Note that New Numbers are 49 and 51

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BUSINESS SUCCESS COMES TO GIRLS WHOSE AIM IS HIGH

TRAINING of girls in preparation for a business career has come to be an important subject in thousands of homes for girls all over the land, and graduates of grammar, high school and college are looking forward to the opening of trade in the fall when they may make their bow to the great business world around which they have woven a glamor of rosy hue, and from which they hope to gather in abundance the golden coins that to their imagination seem to shine out in beckoning rays from great heaps piled high in the offices and department stores.

Only a few years ago it was considered a disgrace for a woman to be employed in an office or behind a counter, but since she asserted her right to be self-supporting, instead of dependent upon the male members of her family, the subject of preparation for her work has received more and more attention, until it is said today that she cannot have too much preparation, and that it should begin in childhood.

This age of competition requires the highest and best equipment in order to compete successfully with the great army of workers who are aiming for the same goal—a position sufficiently high to furnish at least elbow room. Not only is the education that may be obtained from books, or the practical training to be derived from actual experience all that she needs to make her successful, but long before she learns her A B C's may begin the lessons which are sometimes the hardest to learn, but without which no girl can hope to win success in the business world, the lessons of courtesy, punctuality, obedience, industry and thoroughness. Although business houses frequently take inexperienced help with the expectation of teaching them the business, they do not expect to give their valuable time to training which belongs to the home. The girl who is allowed to be saucy in her talk, careless in her habits, discourteous to her elders or her companions, will either be an absolute failure in the business world or she will have some hard lessons to learn, lessons which would have been learned much more easily in childhood. Many a successful private secretary in an office, or buyer or department head in a great store, recognizes that her success is largely due to the careful training in these essentials, training from the mother whom she may at one time have thought stern and strict, but whom today she thanks for the lessons which have made her path to success smoother than it could otherwise have been.

Although it is not always possible for a girl to have a college or even a high school education before beginning her work, she will find that the broad education derived from a study of the higher branches of life is untold advantage and in many ways if she has been deprived of these she can increase her knowledge

by attendance at evening school and by good reading. A study of languages for the one who is to be a buyer in a department store and will take frequent trips to different markets of the world will be found helpful. Even if there are interpreters furnished, and it is not an absolute necessity in transacting the business to be able to speak the language, it is a great convenience, for, as one buyer said recently, "It is such a slow process to be obliged to have everything that is said interpreted." There are few of the high school or college studies, a knowledge of which will not be of advantage to a girl in business, and even if she cannot apply some things which she has learned, she will have had the training which will enable her to grasp other subjects more readily.

American people look with contempt upon idleness. We are a nation of workers. Everybody that is anybody is doing something, and it is good for us to work and to work hard for a reasonable number of hours a day, and it is essential to success. "Hard work overcomes every obstacle," some one has said, and if the girls are taught to work; if they are given some duties to perform every day in the house, and compelled to do them well, they will form habits of industry that will speak for advancement to the positions which command the high salaries. But there is no royal road that leads to success; those who have reached the exalted positions have paid the price, which is hard work.

Many happy experiences are in store for the girl who will enter the business world in September, and there will be experiences of the other sort, but they will all combine to teach, to strengthen and lead her to higher efficiency and success if her determination is to succeed, and if she has been taught these essential principles from childhood. She will face problems which will come as a surprise to her; she will learn that many flowers bloom by the wayside, but some that look most alluring carry thorns; there are sweet brier roses, daisies and violets, and she must know that upon the choice she makes depends her success or failure.

Enthusiasm, courage and determination to succeed, with which many of these girls are starting in the business world, are to be admired, and no word of discouragement should be given. For the girl who will meet every difficulty as a stepping-stone over which she may mount to higher efficiency, welcoming every experience that will increase her knowledge and her value as a worker, there will be joy and satisfaction—joy in the accomplishment of her ideals and satisfaction in the realization of the fact that she has a part in the great business world and that she has won success; that her energy, activity, determination and common sense have enabled her to reach her aim—a successful business woman.

WORK IN SHRUBBERY BORDERS

Care in midsummer of much importance

MUCH of the success and the beauty of shrubbery borders depends upon the care given the plants and the soil during midsummer. This remark applies not only to the present season, but with perhaps even more force to the following year. Especially is this the case with the broad-leaved evergreens, such as mahonia and rhododendron. These plants are very prone to suffer from lack of water during midsummer in the comparatively unnatural situations they are frequently compelled to occupy in gardens. Usually they are planted where they get a great deal more sun than they ordinarily would in the forest. There they are shaded more or less by trees and thus do not have their moisture pumped out of them nearly as much as in the shrubbery border.

Where they are exposed they should be watered two, three or more times during midsummer and early fall so as to offset the unusual demand of the sun upon them. By watering is not meant a sprinkling of the plants themselves or of the surface soil. What is meant is that the soil should be thoroughly drenched so as to be almost muddy to the depth of a foot or more. The best way to insure such a drenching is to allow the garden hose to run all night upon the area occupied by these plants. If the situation is sloping, it will be a good plan to provide trenches on the upper parts of the slope so that the water will be held and forced to percolate into the soil instead of flowing over the surface and thus be wasted.

The principal reason that these broad-leaved evergreens need this water is that without plenty of moisture the buds which are to produce flowers the following season cannot be developed in anything like the same quantity or with anything like the same vigor that they can be when there is plenty of water at hand. Furthermore, unless there is plenty of moisture the tissues of the shrubs will not mature properly and more or less injury may be expected during the following winter. Indeed, many of the rhododendrons and mahonias that fail in one summer have been so injured during the previous summer that they could not withstand the rigors of the winter and the demands of the following spring. Another point to have in

view is that during the winter these shrubs should be protected from the winter sun, which tends to injure them by burning.

The same remarks apply but with less force to deciduous shrubs; but these seem to be able to withstand more untoward conditions because they have no leaf surface to transpire water during the cold months. Besides they seem to be able to recuperate quickly when rain comes in the autumn and in the early spring. In seasons when the weather is very dry and even in ordinary seasons, as a general rule it is advisable to mulch rose borders. The best material for this work is well decayed natural fertilizer from the cow stable; the next best that from the horse barn.

In order to have shrubbery borders attractive all season through, it is advisable to cut off the flower heads as soon as flowering over. This prevents the unkempt appearance too often noticed in borders and also aids the plants in the formation of other flower buds, at least in many cases. At any rate it tends to conserve plant energy and this is always advisable. These last remarks apply with special force to shrubs which blossom before midsummer. If these have not already been pruned they should be trimmed without delay. The reason for this trimming is that as soon as the plants have blossomed they immediately try to mature their seeds; but as seeds are not desired by the gardener their formation should be prevented so that all the plant food and energy may be directed to the formation of stout stems and well-nourished tissue, and especially buds for next season's crop of bloom.

The only shrubs and flowering vines that should not be treated in this kind of way are those which produce their blossoms after midsummer—the hydrangeas, for instance. Such plants develop their buds early in the spring. As some of them are rather tender they should be left alone until after danger of frost has passed in March or April.

CRISP WAFFLES

If you like crisp waffles, try making them with cold water instead of milk.—Los Angeles Express.

ZEPHYR STRAPS FOR BABY COACH

IT IS a good idea to knit straps for the baby's coach, for they may then be kept clean and the straps may match the cover, says the San Francisco Call. Besides, this they take little or no time to make for they are only about 20 inches long and two or three inches wide. They may be knitted or crocheted, so they really present many possibilities. Finish at each end with a one-inch curtain ring, which hooks on to each side of the coach. The best material for the purpose is a heavy zephyr, which is more elastic than the finished kind and stronger.

Sometimes the straps are done in pink and white and blue and white stripes, and sometimes they are done in solid color; but, anyway, the baby should have at least three straps, so that they may always be clean and always appropriate to the color worn at the time. A bone crochet needle of medium size, or a pair of fairly thick bone knitting needles should be used, so that the stitches will not be too close together.

SUMMER BREAKFAST DISHES

Substantial foods added to fruit and cereal

IN MANY families, fruit, cereal, breakfast bread and eggs in some form, prove a satisfying breakfast. There are also those who prefer a more substantial meal. The Woman's Home Companion gives these dishes:

Eggs, Southern Style—Butter ramekin dishes, set in pan, and half fill with hot boiled rice. Slip a raw egg in each, season with salt and pepper, and sprinkle with grated cheese or finely chopped cold boiled ham. Pour in hot water to half surround dishes, cover and bake until eggs are set.

Omelet Soufflé—Beat four eggs slightly, just enough to blend yolks and whites, and add four tablespoons of milk, one half teaspoonful of salt, and one eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Put two tablespoons of butter in a hot omelet pan, and when melted turn in the mixture. As it cooks, prick and pick up with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency. Place on hotter part of range to brown quickly underneath. Fold and turn on a hot copper or fireproof platter. Pour over onion sauce, sprinkle with two tablespoons of grated Parmesan cheese, place in a hot oven, and bake until cheese is melted.

Onion Sauce—Peel and finely chop one Bermuda onion, and cook three minutes with two tablespoons of butter, stirring constantly. Add two and one half tablespoons of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of milk. Bring to the boiling point, and let simmer three minutes; then add one egg yolk, slightly beaten and diluted with two tablespoons of milk.

Sausages a la Maitre d'Hotel—Cut apart a string of small sausages, and pierce each sausage several times with a fork. Put in a frying pan, cover with

NORFOLK OUTING BLOUSE CHIC

Sleeves may be three-quarter or longer.



THE Norfolk blouse is such a generally becoming one that it is a well deserved favorite and is extensively worn both with skirts to match and with contrasting ones. For the outing costume, jackets of this kind in bright colors are liked over white skirts and entire gowns in white or color with the blouses made in this way are extremely fashionable.

Again the Norfolk blouse of white linen or pique or white serge makes a very satisfactory wrap to be slipped on when the days are cool. The three-quarter sleeves are finished with rolled-over cuffs but the long sleeves are simply stitched. The collar can be made round or square at the back.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 5 yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches wide if contrasting material is used for the collar and cuffs, 1 yard for collar, cuffs and belt.

The pattern of the blouse (7019) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

HUNTINGTON FISH CUTLETS
Cook one half tablespoonful of finely chopped onion and two tablespoonfuls of red or green pepper, finely chopped, with three tablespoonfuls of butter five minutes, stirring constantly. Add one third cupful of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one half cupful each of milk and cream. Bring to the boiling point and add one and three fourths cupfuls of flaked cold cooked haddock or halibut. Season with three fourths teaspoonful of salt and one fourth teaspoonful of paprika. Spread on a plate and cool. Shape, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Serve with or without the following sauce: Mix one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish root, one teaspoonful of English mustard, one half teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne; then add one half cupful of whipped cream and three tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing.

EGG CUTLETS
Work two tablespoonfuls of butter until creamy, add four tablespoonfuls of bread flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of milk, and bring to the boiling point. Cook in double boiler five minutes, while continuing the stirring. Add eight hard boiled eggs cut in coarse pieces, one teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of paprika, three fourths teaspoonful of finely grated onion, one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and a few gratings of nutmeg. Cool, and shape in the form of cutlets. Dip in flour, egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Make a cut at small end of each cutlet and insert in each a two inch piece of macaroni. Serve with a white or Bechamel sauce. This recipe makes just one dozen cutlets.

ENGLISH PATTIES
Cut cold cooked chicken in one fourth inch cubes; there should be one cupful. Add six mushroom caps, peeled and cut in cubes, one half truffle, cut in small pieces, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly, and add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of chicken broth. Bring to the boiling point and let simmer 10 minutes. Season with one half teaspoonful of salt, one eighth teaspoonful of cayenne, and one eighth teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Beat one egg slightly, dilute with one tablespoonful of cream and add to hot mixture. Stir until blended, and fill patty cases.—Woman's Home Companion.

WORTH KNOWING

When making a steamed or boiled pudding, plait the cloth in at the top to allow the pudding to swell.

When greasing a cake pan use sweet lard rather than butter. The cake will not be so likely to stick to the pan.

When beating the whites of eggs, be careful that there is no grease on the beater, as it will prevent the eggs from frothing.

The simplest way to clean jewelry is to dip it in a suds of castile soap. It should then be rinsed in diluted alcohol with a few drops of ammonia added. It will look bright as new.—Washington Herald.

OAT CAKE

Here is a recipe for the old time soft oat cake "like our grandmothers used to make." Try it for supper with some good butter and a dish of fresh berries and you will know how good it is, writes a contributor to the Los Angeles Express. One pint sweet milk, one egg, add one cupful of flour in which is sifted one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful soda, two of cream of tartar, add ¾ cupfuls rolled oats and last one fourth cupful melted butter. Bake in shallow pan in moderate oven till light brown. Makes large sheet cake, enough for four persons. Good cold.

THE CLOCK

IS a perpetual reminder and admonisher of mankind. "In the silent watches of the night" when "the iron tongue of midnight hath tolled twelve," or through the cheerful hours of the day, with their merrier "tintinnabulation of the bells," it serves to recall us to duty or pleasure; and "no home is complete without one."

Our clocks have the beautifully harmonious cathedral chiming, made by the most noted artificers, the quaint "Whittington," repeating its memory of ancient "How-Bells" to "Tara again," Whittington, Lord Mayor of London; and bringing us, too, back to better things—the softened melodies of historic "Yeats'-star," reassuring us that "He, watching over Israel, slumbers not nor sleeps"; and the quiet sweetness of old "Trinity," all have their exquisite charm.

These mellow chimings appropriately housed in rare antique mahogany or finely carved cathedral oak, give dignity and beauty to a well appointed home. The smaller mantel, bonder and colonial "Banjo" clocks also make their individual appeal for suitable locations.

Our exceptional prices are so well graded as to form an additional attraction.

Pease Bros. Furniture Co.

640-646 SO. HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES

Mariss Frank

WOMEN'S OUTFITTERS

OUTFITTERS

For Men, Women, Girls and Boys

Good clothing and good furnishings for the whole family. Sold over the counter away out here in Los Angeles, or cheerfully by mail!

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Smith's

"A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE"

Seven Departments

Devoted to the BEST in Foods
Groceries, Fresh and Dried Fruits,
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BAKERY, CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONS,
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MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, ETC.

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A. FUSENOT CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NEW FALL COATS

The first showing of new garments for Fall is always an occasion of great interest to fashionable women. We invite you to inspect our new SPORT AND BOULEVARD COATS
\$12.50, \$14.50, \$17.50, \$19.50, \$25.00
These nobly made coats shown in velours de laine, wool, pongee, chinchilla and boucle diagonal. White, rose, amber, tan, emerald and scarlet are most favored colorings.

Beeman & Hendee
351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Colored Dresses for Girls

Splendid variety of dainty, serviceable Dresses for Girls \$1.50 from two to six years—priced specially.

THE LEE BROOM

will outwear three or four common brooms. It's graceful and perfectly balanced with straw so flexible you can bend it almost double.

By a special process of enameling the handle is given a hard, satin finish, moisture proof. Ask your grocer for MIDGET, FINELYTE, DAISY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.

Cut the name of broom from the wrapper and send it to us with your dealer's name and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, I.A. LINCOLN, N.E.

BAGS OF HERBS

For those who use many herbs in cooking it will be found a good plan to make up many tiny bags of cheesecloth, says the Louisville Herald. Fill these with herbs, tie securely and keep in a covered can or jar. When making soup or sauces a bag of the mixed herbs is convenient to use.

RIBBONS ON BAGS

The wrist ribbon has almost taken the place of the strap on the modish handbags. Ribbons appear on leather bags as well as on silk ones. They are certainly more in keeping with the hot weather, says the Washington Herald, and they can easily be renewed when too frequent use wears them threadbare.

SINK PRECAUTION

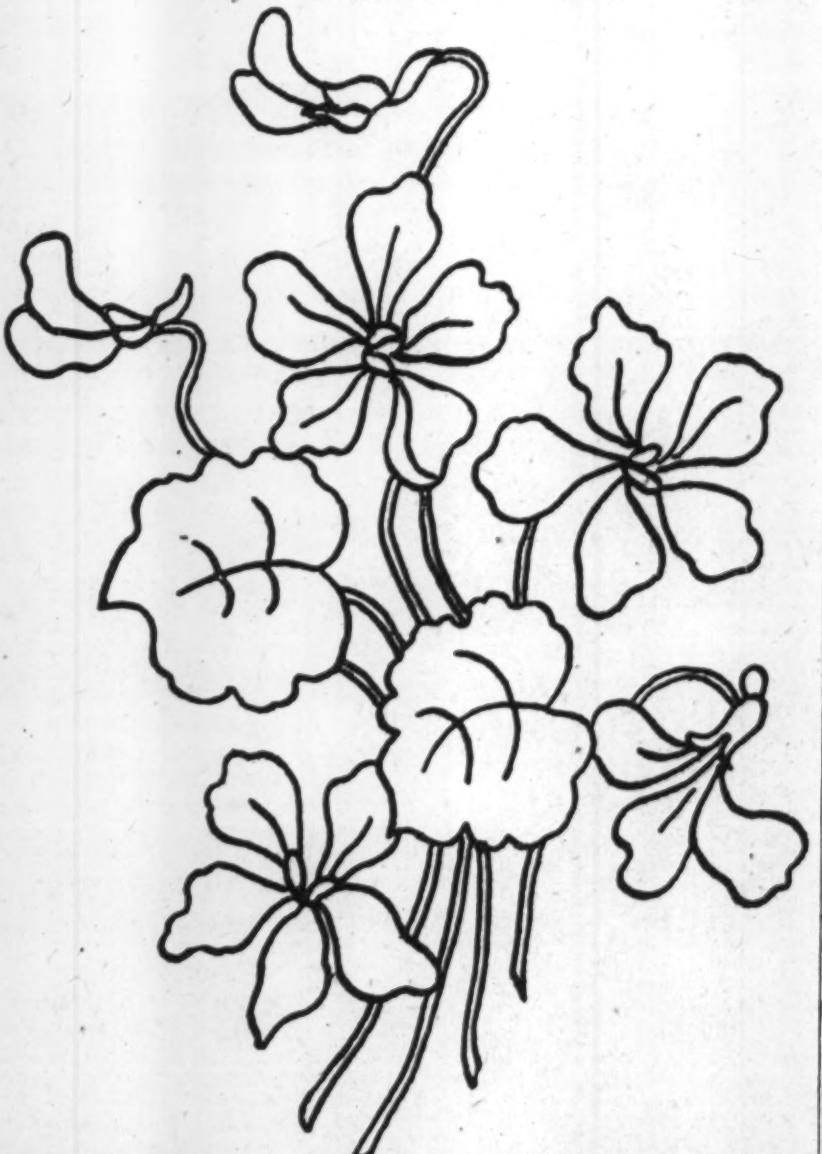
Where dishes are washed in the sink stretch a piece of white rubber tubing, about two inches long, over the ends of the faucets, letting it extend about two inches below, says the St. Louis Republic. This will prevent the breaking and nicking of china that is caused by striking them against the faucets.

AT SMALL COST

In arranging for the country house, as economical way of furnishing is to buy second hand furniture of good pattern and paint it in gray and white, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. In this way various color schemes can be carried out successfully in substantial furniture at a small cost.

SCARF OR CENTERPIECE SPRAY

May be worked in white or in colors



THIS spray may be worked in white or colors. The flowers and leaves are solidly worked, with the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 20.

CHICAGO SCHOOL PORTAL RECALLS MODERN MAIL SERVICE FOUNDER

Educational Department of City Pays Compliment to Inventor of the Railway Car with Which He Revolutionized the United States Postal System

About fifty years ago the inventor of the railway postal car was struggling for its adoption and a postal reform. An honor shown its founder, its establishment and triumph are the basis of the accompanying article, written by William P. Campbell, former assistant general superintendent of the United States railway mail service.

WHEN the Chicago board of education named a new \$250,000 grammar school the George B. Armstrong public school, in honor of the founder of the railway postoffice service of the United States, it paid a compliment to a man who did a great work for his country. His labors and accomplishment made it possible for this republic to grow at the astounding pace that it has shown in the last five decades.

I entered the service as a clerk between Chicago and St. Louis in January, 1868, and after remaining upon the line a short time, at the request and repeated solicitations of Mr. Armstrong, went into the office with him as his clerk. Mr. Armstrong was located in Chicago because the great West was the then rapidly growing territory of this country—its railways building, its business expanding, its towns increasing in size and importance more rapidly than in the East. Here he had greater scope for his work. At his own request a second office was chosen to take charge of the railway postoffices in the East.

The man who conceived and established the railway postoffice service of the United States was the late George B. Armstrong of Chicago. No other person had anything to do with formulating the fundamentals of this great service as it now exists, and which was recently referred to by former Postmaster-General Hitchcock as the backbone of the department. For seven years he was its head, elaborating the details as necessities arose and extending the system throughout the national domain, from the day in August, 1864, when his first postal car was run, until May, 1871.

Mr. Armstrong came to Chicago in 1854 as assistant postmaster under Isaac Cook. Mr. Cook was a Democratic politician and won his appointment as one of President Pierce's aides in the young metropolis of the West. He was bright enough but he had no idea of postal necessities. The Chicago office was growing so rapidly that he was literally overwhelmed with mail and knew not which way to turn for relief. Complaint after complaint was made to the department until something had to be done.

He Clears Chicago

So Postmaster Cook went to Washington and laid his troubles before Horatio King, the then acting postmaster-general. That official advised Mr. Cook to appoint as his assistant an experienced postoffice man and named young Mr. Armstrong as the proper person for the place. At that time the latter was a clerk in the contract office of the department at Washington. The appointment was duly made and Mr. Armstrong moved with his young family to Chicago in 1854.

His powers as an organizer and his thorough expert knowledge as a postal official soon became apparent. It was not long before order had been restored and the Chicago office recognized as one of the most efficiently managed postal centers in the nation.

When General Grant's army—known as the western army—camped at Cairo, that office, which before then had been a small postoffice, suddenly became one of the most important. Gen. Clark E. Carr, in his highly entertaining book on the "Railway Mail Service," writes as follows in regard to this incident:

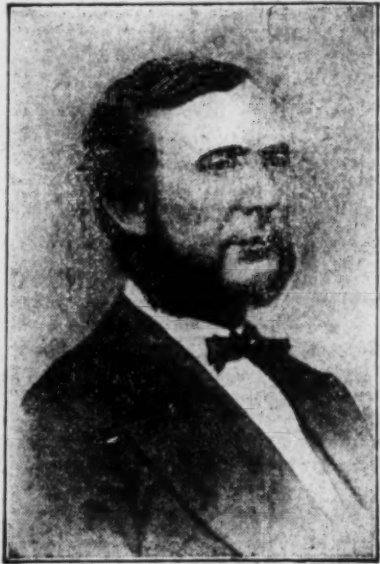
"As a recognition of his political services in the election of General Logan to Congress, and the success of the Republican ticket, President Lincoln made David T. Linnegar postmaster at Cairo. He knew no more of the duties of the office than we in northern Illinois, besides he had no Armstrong to teach him. The office was small and the business light—as I remember, he had three clerks. Suddenly, within 48 hours, the Cairo postoffice, one of the smallest in the United States became one of the greatest. Mail bags were thrown in by the hundreds and by the thousands, filling up the rooms, projecting out of the windows and piled up on the platform. The western Union army had come to occupy Cairo and the region round about. I myself was there and saw the appalling congestion of the mails. This was in the spring of 1862. Poor Linnegar, entirely bewildered, could do nothing but telegraph to the postmaster-general at Washington for help. A few postoffice clerks, detailed from the cities, were taken to Cairo, but they could do nothing without an effective head. It was a matter of surprise and gratification when George B. Armstrong appeared. Never was such a man more needed and never was a man better equipped for such an emergency.

Cairo Office Relieved

"The upshot of the matter was that in an incredibly short time the congestion was relieved, the letters were distributed and delivered and the clerks had then only to take care of the mail as it

came in upon the trains and from the army."

There was not the slightest difficulty in taking care of the enormous volume of mail matter that came in after Mr. Armstrong had disposed of the original accumulation. He submitted to General Grant his plan to prevent a recurrence of the trouble by requesting all correspondence intended for Grant's northwestern army to be addressed to the individual, giving in the order named his company, his regiment, his brigade and his division. General Grant issued the



GEORGE B. ARMSTRONG

order at Mr. Armstrong's request and thereafter the mails moved with the smoothness of clock work.

It was while engaged in this potent work at the Cairo postoffice that Mr. Armstrong first conceived his plan for the organization of an efficient railway mail service. He had foreseen the growth of the western country. To his neighbor, Francis A. Eastman, afterward postmaster of Chicago under President Grant, he said as early as 1861, as quoted by General Carr in his work: "I tell you, Mr. Eastman, we do not yet know what to do with our postoffices. We have but a village here compared to the city we shall have. This vast western country is still almost empty of settlers and even so, the mails that are hourly dumped into the postoffice fill up the entire space and paralyze the men. Unless something is done toward relief the postoffice system will break down of its own weight."

The year afterward, in 1862, when he had time to elaborate his plan, he had another talk with Colonel Eastman. He informed Mr. Eastman that "he had thought out a way to relieve the postoffices of the country, and to save an immense amount of money to the government in new or enlarged buildings and to work a notable economy of time in the transportation of the mails. Under this plan he thought the postoffice buildings would not for many years require to be enlarged and the time it took to transport the mails from one side of the country to the other would be reduced to a very few days."

To Colonel Eastman he said, excitedly, "I am going to put the postoffice upon wheels." Colonel Eastman in his reminiscences of that memorable interview says: "I did not ask him if he was crazy but I had my suspicions."

Plan Supporters Sought

Colonel Eastman adds: "Still later, Mr. Armstrong called upon me at my office (the Chicago Times newspaper) to ask my assistance as a newspaper man to set before the public in a favorable light the fact that he had invented a railway postal car. He then first made known to me that his plans were complete and that upon a day named and fixed he would run it upon the Chicago & Northern railway."

It took two years after the conception of his plan for postal reform before Mr. Armstrong could get the attention of the postmaster-general. If it had not been for the civil war, there is no doubt that he would have induced the department to make a test of his plans much earlier. He impatiently waited until the spring of 1864, when he addressed three letters to the postmaster-general, following closely one upon the other, and dated May 10 and 14 and June 10, respectively. These now famous letters, really the foundation stones of the present perfected railway mail service, attracted wide attention among business men and postal officials. Mr. Armstrong had them printed in pamphlet form at his own expense and distributed wherever he thought that the seed would grow.

The result of these letters was the following letter to Mr. Armstrong from Postmaster-General Blair:

Postoffice Department, July 1, 1864.
Sir—You are authorized to test by actual experiment, upon such railroad route or routes as you may select at Chicago, the plans proposed by you for simplifying the mail service. You will arrange with railroad companies to furnish suitable cars for traveling postoffices; designate head offices with their dependent offices; prepare forms of blanks and instructions for all such offices and those on the railroad not head offices; also for clerks of traveling postoffices.

To aid you in this work you may select some suitable route agent whose

place can be supplied with a substitute at the expense of the department.

When your arrangements are complete you will report them in full.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.
To George B. Armstrong,
Chicago, Ill.

Few Friends; Many Foes

There were two or three men who enlisted themselves enthusiastically in the cause at this time. One of these was former Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, who had been chairman of the House committee on postoffices and postroads and was familiar with Mr. Armstrong's plans and ambitions. Mr. Colfax, as speaker of the House, was able to give great assistance when the subject was brought before Congress. E. W. Keyes, postmaster at Madison, at that time a power in Wisconsin politics and a devoted friend of Mr. Armstrong's, was potential in having the Wisconsin Legislature pass, on April 8, 1865, a resolution endorsing Mr. Armstrong's postal reform.

The first railway postoffice in the United States was established by Mr. Armstrong under Postmaster-General Blair's instructions on Aug. 28, 1864, on the Chicago & Northwestern railway. It ran between Chicago, Ill., and Clinton, Ia., and was a sort of crude compartment fitted up for the purpose in the end of a baggage car. The Rock Island road followed the Northwestern as the second to adopt the system and the Burlington was the third. The first complete railway postoffice car was built in 1867 by the Chicago & Northwestern road and ran between Chicago and Fort Howard, Wis.

There was deep-rooted opposition on the part of the postal officials and the railroads to Mr. Armstrong's plans. They thought him a visionary on the subject of postal reform. The new service was objected to by the railroads on the ground of the extra expense that it would entail. The postal officials had fallen into a rut and were inclined to follow the "let well enough alone" policy. They disliked to have the department so seriously shaken up. But Mr. Armstrong was a sturdy contender with a prodigious amount of hope, courage and enthusiasm. He could not be suppressed. His ardor and intelligent advocacy of this postal reform plan finally enlisted the support of the Chicago & Northwestern road.

Mr. Armstrong invited representative newspaper editors and leading business men of Chicago to witness his trial trip of the first railway postal car run in the United States. The party went out to the meeting point, Dixon, Ill., and returned the same day. Among them was Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, who had been one of Mr. Armstrong's fiercest opponents.

On the trip Mr. Medill was asked by the founder what was the feasibility of the plan. "Why, Mr. Armstrong," said Mr. Medill, whose ability and astuteness were recognized all over the country, "your plan is the craziest idea that I ever heard of in regard to mail distribution. If it were to be generally adopted by the postoffice department the government would have to employ a regiment of soldiers to follow the cars and pick up the letters that would be blown out of the train." Mr. Medill's remark was a fair type of the criticism that Mr. Armstrong encountered on every hand. It took only the first trip to demonstrate to Mr. Medill the value of the plan and to his honor may it be said that the Chicago Tribune became one of the strongest advocates of the new reform.

Success Is Won

The trial trip was an immense success. It demonstrated beyond all doubt the practical value of the new plan. All opposition gave way to enthusiasm. Every one predicted great things for the new system.

While in Cairo, Mr. Armstrong and General Grant became intimate friends; hence General Grant was familiar with the plans of the proposed railway postoffice service. Consequently, when he became President, one of the first of his official acts was to have the service made a separate bureau of the postoffice department and George B. Armstrong was placed at its head as general superintendent.

In May, 1881, the clerks who were associated with Mr. Armstrong in the establishing and development of the railway postoffice service, erected to his memory a bronze and granite memorial which now stands in the vestibule of the Adams street entrance to the federal building in Chicago.

When the founder of the service left it in 1871 his system had been placed on all the trunk lines of the nation. He saw it operated and the great value of his postal reform shown to the satisfaction of railway and postal officials, and the great business interests of the country. Indeed, it has been said that it was the railway postoffice service that gave to this nation the opportunity to make the progress that has characterized its recent history. It was discovered from bits of memoranda found among Mr. Armstrong's papers that he appreciated what the business public would demand as its interests became more intense, and he had been at work at still further improvements in the service.

TAXI ORDINANCE OPPOSED

NEW YORK—An avalanche of injunctions served on the police prevented the enforcement on Friday of the new taxicab ordinance, which went into effect at midnight. The ordinance reduced fares about one third and abolished the private stands operated by the larger hotels and restaurants. The injunctions were obtained by the hotel and restaurant keepers, who hold that they are unable to give their guests proper cab service unless they furnish private stands.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

AUGUST FUR SALE

BUYERS WILL SAVE 20 to 25 PER CENT.

Our August Fur Sale has been reduced to an exact system. We slip into the market during the dull months, when manufacturers and importers are anxious to make concessions in order to promote activity. The display includes a great assortment of Women's Fur Coats in Black and Natural Russian Pony, Marmot, Near Seal, Hudson Seal, Alaska Seal, Caracul, Japanese Mink, Sable, Squirrel and Mole. Also Muffs and Neckpieces in the newest models—Skunk Raccoon, Natural Raccoon, Hudson Bay Beaver, Foxes, Japanese Mink, Eastern Wolf—all offered at savings that make it worth your

If buying only from the most reliable manufacturers, seeing that they use only sound, seasoned, well-cured prime pelts, and employ only the best skilled workmen, and subjecting every article to a rigid examination here before it goes on sale, have anything to do with it, the furs we are now offering have undoubtedly the right to be called ASSURED FURS.

Mink, Mole, Hudson Seal, Black Lynx, Caracul and Blue Wolf—all offered at savings that make it worth your while to anticipate future needs.

TO CASH CUSTOMERS

By making a deposit of 25 per cent, we will hold your purchase for future delivery. Balance to be paid Nov. 1st.
Kept in Cold Storage Free of Charge.

TO CHARGE CUSTOMERS

Selections may be made now, subject to your orders for delivery. Purchases will go on October bill—payable Nov. 1st.
Kept in Cold Storage Free of Charge.

WE QUOTE ONLY A FEW REPRESENTATIVE ITEMS

SKUNK RACCOON MUFFS, large size. Wonderful values at, sale price..... \$15.00
NATURAL RACCOON MUFFS, large size. Natural Raccoon Shawls to match..... \$16.50
SKUNK RACCOON MUFFS, large size. Skunk Raccoon Shawls to match..... \$16.50
BLUE WOLF SETS, large Muff and Animal Shawl to match..... \$18.00
BLACK FOX MUFFS, extra large size, very fine and rich, value \$40.00. Sale price..... \$25.00
BLACK FOX SHAWLS—Plain or fancy \$12.50 to \$45.00 models to choose from. Sale prices....
NATURAL MINK MUFFS—
\$30.00 \$35.00 \$37.50 up to \$165.00
NATURAL MINK SHAWLS—
\$22.50 \$35.00 \$45.00 up to \$175.00
NATURAL HUDSON BAY BEAVER MUFFS. Sale price..... \$18.00
BLACK RUSSIAN PONY COATS, new model, 45 inches long, foreign-dyed skins, finely marked. Sale price \$30.00

NATURAL RUSSIAN PONY COATS, 45 inches long, new model, beautifully marked skins. Sale price.... \$60.00
LEOPARD PONY COATS, 45 inches long, handsome model, choice, glossy skins. Sale price..... \$80.00
SABLE SQUIRREL COATS, 52 inches long, foreign dyed skins. Extraordinary value at the sale price.. \$125.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, 45 inches long, fine foreign-dyed skins. The few we have should go quick. Sale price..... \$100.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS, 52 inches long, made of the finest foreign - dyed skins; exquisite garments. Sale price..... \$175.00
NEAR SEAL COATS, 45 inches long, choice selected skins, graceful model, limited number. Sale price.. \$65.00
CARACUL COATS, 36 inches long, exclusive imported model, trimmed with fine ermine. Sale price..... \$150.00
JAPANESE MINK COAT, 42 inches long, effective novelty model, trimmed with tails. Sale price..... \$275.00

WOMEN'S NATURAL RACCOON AUTOMOBILE COATS \$75.00 \$80.00 UP TO \$150.00

LAKES TO GULF BY WATER SOON

CHICAGO—Regular watway service, both for passenger and freight traffic, will be started this month, according to plans announced by a transportation company.

The plans of the company provide for transporting freight and passengers from Chicago to La Salle, Ill., by barges, routed through the drainage canal and the Illinois and Michigan canal. At La Salle a transfer will be made from the barges to steamers, which will continue down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans.

WILSON PLAN STIRS NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON—Protests are being made by representatives of Nicaragua against the plan of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to establish a protectorate over that country. The leader in the protests is Gen. Francisco Altshuler. When the Senate committee on foreign relations takes up the new treaty again it will be with the knowledge that a strong element in Nicaragua is adverse to yielding any vestige of sovereignty to the United States.

MITCHEL-GAYNOR ISSUE AVOWED

NEW YORK—Receiving congratulations on being made the Fusion party candidate for Mayor of New York by the citizens' municipal committee, John Purroy Mitchel declared at his office in the custom house Friday that he hoped Mayor Gaynor would be re-nominated as his opponent.

In a statement he said that he would retain his post as collector of the port of New York while making the contest.

SCHOOL REPAIRS COST \$100,000

PHILADELPHIA—More than \$100,000 has been expended by the board of education to put the public school buildings of the city in better condition before the reopening of schools in September.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE GAIN OF U. S. IS \$10,000,000

Last Fiscal Year Sees Big Reduction in Wide Margin of Five Southern Republics

WASHINGTON—United States exports to the principal South American countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Peru and Uruguay—made a considerable gain during the past fiscal year, and reduced by \$10,000,000 the balance of trade, which is still largely in favor of the southern republics.

Imports remained stationary, being valued at \$187,000,000 during the year, the same as in 1912. The United States' gain was in shipping to the five nations \$126,000,000 of merchandise this year, as against \$116,000,000 in 1912. There were increases in shipments to all the countries named except Argentina, where there was a slight decrease.

In the past year Argentina bought \$33,000,000 worth of goods here, sold \$27,000,000; Brazil, \$43,000,000 bought, \$120,000,000 sold; Chili, \$16,000,000 bought, \$28,000,000 sold; Peru, \$7,000,000 bought, \$10,000,000 sold, and Uruguay, \$2,000,000 bought, \$7,000,000 sold.

BAD ADVERTISING MAY BE DECLINED

ST. PAUL—The district court has decided that newspapers may legally refuse advertising which they deem objectionable, even under a yearly contract. The case came up when a local department store was sued by a newspaper to recover money due under a yearly contract which the store management had declared void because certain portions of its advertising copy had been rejected by the paper.

POWER ASKED TO ABOLISH COURTS
WASHINGTON—Representative Hull of Tennessee has introduced in the House a constitutional amendment giving Congress the power to abolish any inferior court of the United States and remove a judge of any inferior court of the United States from office by resolution if concurred in by two thirds of both Houses.

STEEL RECEIPTS SHOW INCREASE

LOS ANGELES—Fifty million pounds of structural steel were received in Southern California during the first six months of 1913, according to the reports of statisticians submitted recently to freight traffic officials of the three steam roads entering Los Angeles. This is an increase of 20 per cent over the same period in 1912, which was a heavy year in steel receipts.

MR. SAYRE PASSES EXAMINATIONS

NEW YORK—The appellate division has notified Francis B. Sayre, President Wilson's prospective son-in-law, that he has passed the bar examinations on the substance of law and on the code and pleadings. After a few other minor requirements Mr. Sayre will be admitted to practice.

MINISTER TO TOUR WEST

OTTAWA, Ont.—Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, will leave the capital for a tour of the west on Aug. 15. The minister will devote much time to the study of the irrigation question.

MR. CLOUGH HEADS NORTHERN PACIFIC

NEW YORK—William R. Clough, first vice-president and one of the executive committee, is to succeed Howard Elliott as head of the Northern Pacific railway. He will become chairman of the board of directors.

J. M. Hannaford, second vice-president, will, it is said, be made president. George T. Shade, son-in-law of J. J. Hill and now third vice-president, will become first vice-president.

Mr. Clough will have charge of the financial administration of the road. His offices will be in New York.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Northern Pacific railway officers and employees will give a farewell dinner to Howard Elliott at a local hotel the night of Aug. 9.

CHICAGO HAS TEN POLICEWOMEN

CHICAGO—Ten policewomen have been appointed by Mayor Harrison, following a recent order passed by the city council. They will be assigned to duty at public bathing beaches and dance halls. Their uniforms have not yet been decided upon.

IF You Have Waited All Summer to Buy Your Bathing Suit You Have Waited Long Enough.

The Greater Part of

Filene's

Bathing Suit Stock
At Lower Prices Monday

Women's \$2.00 and \$ 2.50 Bathing Suits at \$1.45
Women's \$3.00 and \$ 3.50 Bathing Suits at \$2.45
Women's \$4.00 and \$ 5.00 Bathing Suits at \$3.45
Women's \$7.50 and \$10.00 Bathing Suits at \$5.45

All the styles that have been popular this season and many new ones of our own are represented in these suits.

(Filene's—Fifth Floor)

Boston's Town Room Odd, Cozy, Helpful

Has Unique Attractions and Views of an Attic Loft Without Its Discomforts and Contains References of Interest Not Easily to Be Obtained Elsewhere

IF YOUR town or village, as the case may be, is doing something worth while, or if it has done something worth while, the Town Room in Boston wants to know the whole story; if, on the other hand, something worth while is under contemplation, but no one seems to know exactly the best way to proceed to get it accomplished, then the Boston Town Room stands ready to get you safely started by sending you information and pictures which tell what other places have done along the same line.

This in brief tells the Town Room's mission. It is a center for the collection and distribution of facts about town improvements, town welfare, town progress. Naturally, it has collected more facts about Massachusetts towns than those of any other state, nevertheless information from any part of the country is welcomed, and as it happens, some of its most interesting stories have come from the far West.

The Town Room's mission is no more unique than the Town Room itself. To understand what it really looks like one must visit the place and stay a while to take in all its charm and quaintness. Climb Beacon Hill as far as Joy street, and enter at No. 3. Here you will find an elevator, sometimes dubbed "the social uplift," and this will take you to the top floor. Here you ascend a few steps and enter the Town Room, which occupies the length and breadth of what was once the fourth and fifth floors of No. 4. The fifth floor is gone and only the beams remain, so that you look straight up to the rafters and roof, and could easily fancy that you had strayed into some roomy attic.

The fine thing about it is that it has the attic atmosphere and none of the usual attic discomforts. It's a nice quiet place just as conducive to reading as a sure-enough attic on a summer day when the rain patters down on the tin roof and the birds twitter and chirp in the old-fashioned eaves. There are windows in the roof just as there often are in a real attic, and there are windows around the walls too; windows from which you can look out to the east over numberless roofs of varying heights up to the gilded State House dome, and from which you can look out to the west over grassy backyards, little gardens and big trees, to the clear or misty waters of the Charles and thence to the blue hills of Newton on the other side of Boston town.

The view to the east reminds you of a foreign city, mostly of London, because of the many queer little chimneys and ventilators on the roofs. The view to the west—and there is a cozy window seat built under these western windows as if inviting you to linger—this view will delight you just because it is beautiful, especially at sunset when colors no artist can paint add a new beauty to hills and river and sky.

The Boston Town Room was the idea of Joseph Lee and his own description of what such a place should be like, and in fact of what the Boston Town Room actually is, reads in this wise: "In its ideal the Town Room is a place where the member of a village improvement society, the hard working country minister, or any other person engaged in daily first-hand, perhaps discouraging, struggle for the improvement of social conditions, when he comes up to town on some occasional pilgrimage, perhaps to attend a village improvement conference or anniversary week, shall be able to wander in and find himself in a place both home-like and suggestive of new things, both soothing and stimulating at once; recreative in its truest sense.

"It should be a place for edification and refreshment, from which the visitor shall go forth like the eagle with renewed strength, armed with a new power of seeing his old surroundings in the light of a new inspiration, filled not with new ideas, but with a new insight into the significance of old ideas. The Town Room ought to combine the attractions of a cozy old-fashioned private library, a studio and a work shop. It ought to have the same sort of corporate this-is-your-own-home suggestion belonging to the guild halls of the old world and so successfully re-embody in the Harvard Union."

The Town Room was started in 1905 and today it has a collection of 4000 books and of 10,000 pamphlets, clippings, etc. The book shelves are so arranged that they divide the room into little alcoves, each with its own windows, and there are plenty of tables and comfortable chairs about the room, besides an open hearth near the entrance, where a bright fire blazes cheerily in the winter months. A steep little staircase leads up to the gallery, where the less used material is kept. The paneled walls are wainscoted in a warm brown and above that the walls are of red brick.

Upright incandescent lamps circle an iron hoop suspended from the roof by a huge chain, and other lights have been bracketed upon the walls and over some of the bookcases, for the Town Room is used in the evenings as well as during the day. A librarian who impresses you as being just the right person for the place extends to you the Town Room's hospitality and helps you to find whatever you have come to seek. If she cannot furnish you the information herself, more than likely she will be able to direct you to some one who can.

Altogether the Town Room is a most comfortable and satisfying place to go, even if you have no other object than to sit by the western windows and dream. You are welcome to sit as long as you choose and to watch, if you wish, how expeditiously the librarian at-

tends to the needs of the 30 or 40 visitors who are likely to drop in every day.

The Town Room is nominally a department of the Massachusetts Civic League. The books of the Twentieth Century are also housed here, and members of both organizations may take out books free of charge. Other persons may have withdrawal privileges for one dollar a year, but any one may consult material in the Town Room without paying anything. Many classes of people patronize the room regularly and probably more would if they knew how much help they could get there.

Teachers, social workers and newspaper writers will find funds of information that they would probably not be able to obtain elsewhere. This is due to the fact that the Town Room has such an extensive collection of newspaper clippings and also letters written by persons who, having no printed matter to send, have taken time to tell in their own words of some special thing their town has done which was worth passing along.

The librarian's correspondence list is steadily increasing. Not only are more persons writing in to tell what has been accomplished; more are also writing in for information. The questions asked are varied of course. Sometimes some one wants to know how to revive the village improvement society which has apparently gone to sleep; some one else asks, "How can we start a civic center?" Then there are requests for information about school gardens, pageants, playgrounds, schools as social centers, club programs, pure food regulations, clean-up days, a saner Fourth, child welfare, school lunches, memorial bridges, better housing, library buildings, etc.

Any one who writes for information is sent the material that the room possesses on that subject or told where it can be found. Some pamphlets, pictures, and clippings have been sent out many times, so many times in fact that some of the material is beginning to wear out and

WHERE MANY TOWN DATA ARE KEPT

In Quarters Under the Eaves
One Gets City's Sights
and Quaint Books
and Points



the librarian finds that she must have a number of duplicate copies made. To cite an instance, there is a copy of year's program used by a woman's club who took for their topic "The Town Beautiful" and made a business of finding out all they could about the place they lived. They planned their program so carefully and intelligently that other towns have found it valuable as a model.

One interesting letter in the Town Room's collection tells what a western town did to improve conditions by taking for its slogan "The Tomato Can Must Go." Other letters and clippings tell how towns have built beautiful bridges. There is a fine collection of pictures illustrating this subject, and in 1908 the room kept these pictures on exhibition for some months. Now they are loaned along with the subject matter.

Pictures, by the way, form one of the room's most valued assets, for it is so much more satisfactory to let inquirers actually see what has been done than to try to explain it to them. The Town Room wishes to increase its collection

of pictures as fast as possible and particularly wants to get hold of "before and after" pictures, as these preach telling sermons on lines of town and village improvement.

Inspirational literature of the past is given space of the shelves along with the practical books of today. Plato and Emerson are represented, and biographies of Alfred, Moore and Froebel are likewise given a place. The Town Room is by no means merely a clipping bureau; instead, along the lines which it represents it is a comprehensive and well arranged library.

The Town Room is housed in what used to be the Alpheus Hardy mansion, and was designed by C. Howard Walker after the pattern of Joseph Lee's dream. Judging by its usefulness in the eight years since it was started, and by its active plans for ever increasing usefulness, one may appropriately name the Town Room a center "of light and leading," whose service to towns throughout the country may be reckoned not so much in mere statistics as in the influence sent out for the promotion of community welfare.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SERVICE

Let's hollow out, beside the way
Where men fare to and fro,
A spring that all their steps, may stay,
Where cooling waters flow,
And then go forth with more of grace
And goodness in every face.

Let's plant a rose beside the road,
Where all the world goes by,
That every pilgrim, with his load,
May feast his happy eye
Upon its beauty as he goes
And breathe a blessing on the rose.

What is true goodness? who shall say?
Yet, in his heart one knows
That, surely, some of it have they
Who plant a sprig of rose,
Or hollow out a spring whose song
Is mellow music all day long.

A ride through the country lanes in a conveyance of any sort will soon be well worth the while just to see the golden leagues of goldenrod.

CONSIDERATION

"Let every man do as he pleases," say I,
Is a very good motto for men,
But whenever one sees what he does
Does not please,
Why, of course, he won't do it again.

Out in some sections of the West they are trying to make the "corn-roast" as great a culinary and social function as is the "clambake" of the New England coast. Either one, with suitable trimmings, ought to satisfy the most exacting.

Since it has been definitely determined by our eminent astronomers that the number of stars visible on a clear night is only a little over 3000, there is no further excuse for young, star-gazing couples staying out after the curfew has rung in their endeavor to count them.

COUNTY SCHOOLS TO CONSOLIDATE

FAYETTE, Miss.—The first effort for consolidated rural schools in Jefferson county will be put in effect in the coming session. Mose Side, Beech Corner, Cross Roads, Kling and Red Lick schools will be consolidated at Red Lick station on the Y. M. V. railroad. J. E. Middleton, a graduate of Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss., has been elected superintendent, and Miss Emmie McArm of Perth, assistant.

A new school building is being erected. Three delivery wagons will be used in conveying the children to and from school. The next session will last six months.

RIVER WORK COST NEAR \$2,500,000

DETROIT—Expenditures aggregating nearly \$2,500,000 for river and harbor improvement and maintenance in Detroit district, were made by the federal government in the fiscal year ending June 30, last, according to the annual report of Lieut.-Col. Mason M. Patrick, corps of engineers, U. S. A., in charge of the district.

Of the total, \$6,359,065.70 was expended on construction of the new canal and third and fourth locks at Sault Ste. Marie and \$131,748.43 on the operation and care of the St. Marys falls canal.

STEAMER ERIK SAILS FOR ARCTIC

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The Donald B. Macmillan Arctic expedition has sailed for Crackerland on the steamer Erik. The damaged steamer Diana, on which the expedition started, was brought here and its stores were transferred to the Erik. A new commander, Capt. Kehoe, who is experienced in Arctic navigation, sailed on the Erik, and the crew included a number of men who were not on the Diana.

2000 SALARIES ARE RAISED
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The 2000 or more employees of the Pacific Electric system were notified recently that their salaries had been increased from 8 to 10 per cent a month, dating back from July 1. This means an additional payroll of about \$15,000 a month.

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR VOICES TESTED

Membership in Renowned Singing Organization of Toronto Being Settled for Coming Year—Plans Going Forward for European Visit

TORONTO, Ont.—Reorganization of the Mendelssohn choir for the coming season will take place as soon as Dr. Augustus S. Vogt, the director of the society, completes his trials of voices. During the past year the choir gave no concerts and held no rehearsals, because Dr. Vogt was in Europe studying the choral situation in cities of Great Britain and the continent and making preliminary arrangements for a visit by his singers to Europe in 1915.

Although the choir will not begin rehearsals until the fall Dr. Vogt is already making up his list of singers, going through the sections of his organization of two years ago, voice by voice, and making up the roster of performers for his concerts of February, 1914. This work of selecting the membership is of more importance for the director than ever before, because the choir having won for itself by its appearances in cities of the United States in 1911 recognition as one of the leading musical societies of North America, is not only to maintain that position, but is to seek recognition in Europe as one of the leading musical societies of the world.

Vocation Pedagogic

Dr. Vogt has the double relation of choral interpreter and musical pedagogic in the community of Toronto. His conducting, which to the outside world is the most significant part of his work, has occupied a comparatively small part of his time. His chorus, which has brought him the reputation of one of the greatest conductors of the day, demands his attention only for the routine of rehearsals the first half of the season and for a week of concerts in February. Otherwise he is engaged as a professor of music at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Hitherto he has held the post of piano professor in that institution. But now he is its director, succeeding Edward Fisher.

In his new post, Dr. Vogt will not only have a larger pedagogic influence than heretofore, but he will be able to give more thought to his choir. He plans no immediate enlargement of the concert schedule of his organization. He will go on with the rehearsals of the singers in the music hall of the conservatory, and he will prepare the usual week of performances which he gives in midwinter with the assistance of the Chicago Symphony orchestra and soloists. But the European trip of 1915 looms up ahead and every effort that needs to be taken in advance of the undertaking will be made in good season.

Community Interested

The first thing to be done on that score is to get the singers themselves so interested in the project that they will be willing to give up their duties at home during the time necessary to make the tour. In some cases considerable loss of income and business inconvenience will be involved. Moving a choral society to Europe is a far different thing from moving a paid organization like a symphony orchestra. It is

not a question of making contracts and guaranteeing salaries and expenses. It is a question of breaking seriously into the established activities of a city and making men and women live in the occupations by which they live.

Plainly the enterprise would be impossible if the people of Toronto themselves were not interested in the Mendelssohn choir as one of the institutions by which the fame and prosperity of their city is enlarged. It is expected that the argument of artistic pride and renown will cause willingness on the part of everybody who has to make a sacrifice for the tour, either as employer, staying at home or as employee going, to make it possible for the city to win the praise of presenting its singers with applause in the concert halls of Europe.

Only preliminaries in the plan of the tour are as yet announced. The choir that goes across the sea will be substantially the one that appeared on the tour of cities of the United States in 1911; for the membership, inflexible as is the rule for reorganization every season on the basis of merit, does not significantly change at the voice trials. Every singer does his best to retain his place, for he knows that there is more than one waiting to supplant him. The tour will start, according to present plans, with a concert in Ottawa. One other city that will be visited in North America, and that is Boston, where a concert will be given and whence the choir will sail.

Conducting Discussed

During his stay in Europe last winter Dr. Vogt studied both the educational and the artistic situation in all important musical communities. In telling a representative of the Monitor

about his impressions of the singing societies which he heard, Dr. Vogt declared that vocally the British singing societies surpassed all others, but he was not enthusiastic about the work of British choral interpreters. "In England," he said, "they undoubtedly have the best voices to be heard anywhere, but they have not the conductors to give their choral singing vitality and the quality of interpretation that the great orchestral conductors have taught the audience of today to enjoy. It was as it is in so many places in North America; the singers are ready to do the work but the interpreters are not alive to their opportunities. The readings of their conductors lack those nice points of rhythm which are the essence of successful modern performance."

Dr. Vogt praised the work of Siegfried Ochs with his choir in Berlin, declaring that his choral interpretations were by far the best in Europe, but adding that the vocal quality of the Ochs organization was inferior to that of many an English choir. The severity of Dr. Vogt as a drill master is a favorite theme for comment among the members of the Mendelssohn choir. They say that the one demand he makes inexorably is that every singer shall keep an eye constantly on his baton. They say that it is a point of discipline with him to lead the choir into some flowing passage, right toward a climax, and just before he reaches the culminating chord to stop beating time. What happens to the singer who utters a sound after the baton stops they do not say. But this device of the director for testing attention, which in many societies would doubtless seem arbitrary and harsh, is accepted loyally and good-humoredly by the Mendelssohn singers.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

REMAIN ON TOP
"Friends and feller-citizens, I rise to tell you all—
Then the box he stood on tumbled: So
"he only riz to fall.
But still he made the best of it: "I rise
again, to drop.
This hint: When you have riz up high,
be sure you stay on top!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

BEST TIME
"What are the duties of a steering committee in Congress?"
"To get a lot of legislation through while the Washington ball team is on the road."—Pittsburgh Post.

EFFECT OF ORGANIZATION
Papa—Here children—all of you! Here's a nickel apiece. I want every one of you in bed tonight by 8 o'clock, and don't you dare wake up till breakfast time tomorrow morning.
Johnny (Acting as spokesman)—Can't do it, dad; we've struck.
"Struck? What do you mean?"
"We want more pay and shorter hours!"—St. Louis Republic.

QUALIFIED TO SPEAK
Armon—You seem to know a lot about the ins and outs of politics.
De Manising—I ought to; I've been one of the outs for 20 long, and hungry years.—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOT IN STOCK
"Walter, bring me an infinitesimal portion of cheese."
"Ain't got any of that kind in the house, sir."—St. Louis Republic.

MONEY TALKS
"What do I say at the wedding?"
"Not a word, dad. All you utter is the check."—Kansas City Journal.

ITS GOOD QUALITY
Purchaser—But this parrot doesn't talk.
Dealer—That's just why we charge extra for it.—New York Sun.

PAPER AND SLATE
"My profits are largely on paper," remarked the broker.
"Mine are on the slate," chimed in the coal dealer, with a wink.—Washington Herald.

At Gilchrist's 14th AUGUST SALE OF Household Linens

A notable event, when 'linens of unquestioned standard quality will be sold at a quarter, a third, and even a half less than usual prices. The famous linens from James and Thomas Alexander of Dunfermline, Scotland, hold a prominent place in the sale, being largely their excess stocks, and discontinued designs.

These are examples of the splendid economies:

Group 1—Damask Table Cloths		Importers' Sample Linens	
71x72 inches	Usually \$2.50 at \$1.75	Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Scaloped and Hemstitched Lunch Cloths, Dollies, Tray Cloths, Embroidered and Lace Edge Scarfs, Squares and Centerpieces, at 1.5 and 1.7 less than usual prices. Over 1200 pieces—hardly two pieces alike. Examples:	
71x108 inches	Usually 3.00 2.25	\$25.00 Hemstitched Sets at \$13.50	
71x108 inches	Usually 3.50 2.55	12.00 Hemstitched Sets at 7.00	
20x20 inches	Usually \$2.50 per doz. 1.85	3.00 Lunch Cloths at 1.00	
23x23 inches	3.50 per doz. 2.44	18.00 Table Napkins at 10.00	
Group 2—Damask Cloths		6.00 Table Cloths at 3.50	
22 yards	Usually \$2.75 2.10	2.00 Table Cloths at 1.25	
22 1/2 yards	Usually 3.50 2.55	15 Lace Edge Dollies at .08	
23 yards	Usually 4.25 3.35	7.50 Table Cloths at 4.75	
Group 3—Damask Cloths		NOTE—Of course we cannot promise to duplicate these samples until our next August Sale.	
22 1/2 inches	Usually 3.50 doz. 2.50	Sheets, Pillow Cases and Sheetings will be included in this August Sale. These specimens offerings show the splendid savings:	
22 1/2 yards	Usually \$3.00 2.30	The Celebrated "Rival Brand" Bleached Sheets and Pillow Cases, subject to slight mill imperfections that will not injure the wear:	
22 1/2 yards	Usually 3.25 2.50	Sheets	
23 yards	Usually 4.50 3.50	63x90 inches 50c grade at 45c	
Group 4—Damask Cloths		81x90 inches 25c grade 35c	
71x72 inches	Usually \$3.00 2.10	81x90 inches 50c grade 65c	
71x90 inches	Usually 3.75 2.75	90x90 inches 50c grade 65c	
71x108 inches	Usually 4.25 3.35	Pillow Cases	
Group 5—Damask Cloths		42x56 inches 15c grade 12 1/2c	
71x72 inches	Usually \$3.50 2.40	45x56 inches 16c grade 14c	
71x90 inches	Usually 4.25 3.25	Bleached Sheetings	
71x108 inches	Usually 5.00 3.80	2 1/2 yds. wide Usually 32c yd. at 26c	
Group 6—Damask Cloths		2 1/2 yds. wide Usually 24c yd. 19c	
71x72 inches	Usually \$3.50 2.50	Unbleached Sheetings	
71x90 inches	Usually 4.25 3.25	40 inches wide Usually 10c yd. 7 1/2c	

EXTRA—Linens purchased during this August Sale will be hemmed free of charge. Sheets, Pillow Cases and Linens will be stamped with one initial on each piece free of charge. In ordering, please state size of initial, from one half to three inches—script or Old English.

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Washington St. Winter St. Hamilton Place

CONGRESS ASKED TO MAKE COAL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—To disclose the reasons for the prices of coal, which he declares are excessive, Congressman Murray of Massachusetts introduced on Friday a resolution in the House asking the department of commerce and labor and the interstate commerce commission to transmit to the House all information bearing on the capitalization, ownership and control of the anthracite mines and the intercorporate relationship between the producers, the distributors and the transportation companies. He would ascertain comparative freight rates on coal and other commodities of like bulk, the cost of mining, selling and transporting coal, the revenues, expenses and profit of the coal roads and wholesale prices of anthracite at the mines and principal distributing points and retail prices in leading cities.

In explaining his resolution, Mr. Murray said: "I have introduced this resolution because I believe that information now exists in the departments enumerated, sufficient to show the full effects of one of the most complete monopolies of a necessity that has ever existed and to point out the way by which Congress may act to remove at least a part of the burden and thus strike at least one blow direct at the high cost of necessities."

"I have reason to believe that there is now information in the executive departments sufficient to show:
"1. That more than 90 per cent of the available anthracite coal and between 85 and 90 per cent of the anthracite shipped each year is in the control of the seven railroad systems which form the only means of transporting this coal to market.
"2. That the railroad companies are so bound together in their common interest by interlocking directorates and by agreements of various kinds that they act as a unit in controlling the price and output of anthracite coal.
"3. That the companies, and in some cases their directing officers, through interests in various jobbing and wholesale companies, control the sale to the retailer and hence to the consumer of even more than 90 per cent of the anthracite output.
"4. That the freight rates on anthracite coal are excessively high as compared with other commodities of similar bulk, particularly to the interior

towns where the competition of bituminous coal is not effective.

"5. That the price of anthracite coal, which is essentially the same for all the companies, is based upon the costs of producing coal of those companies which operate at greatest expense, because they purchased enormous fields of comparatively poor coal in an attempt to monopolize the entire available supply.

"6. That since the price of anthracite coal is fixed high enough to cover the costs of the company operating at greatest expense, the companies which own the rich beds of virgin coal reap enormous profits.

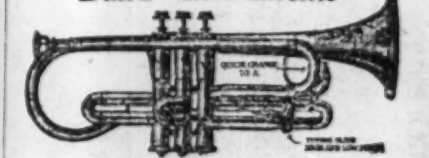
"7. That as a result of the unwarranted increase in the prices of anthracite coal during the spring of 1912, the coal mining companies are reaping enormous profits. For example, it is known that the net earnings of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company for the last half of 1912 were \$2,921,130, or nearly 10 times as great as the earnings of \$318,334 during the last half of 1911.

"8. That while the profits of the individual coal retailer are not excessively large, the system of retail distribution is so uneconomic that the price paid by the consumer is unnecessarily high."

PROF. MITCHELL GETS NEW POST

KINGSTON, Ont.—Prof. S. Alfred Mitchell, son of John Mitchell of this city, has been appointed director of Leander McCormick Observatory of Virginia University. For 1 years he has been connected with the astronomy department of Columbia University, New York, and for one year, on leave, has been in charge of Yerkes Observatory of Chicago University.

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FRANK HOLTON & CO., Chicago

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Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St., Elevator Stairs, Boston, weather right, Week Days 10 A. M. and 11 A. M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 3:15 P. M.
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FACTORIES—NEW YORK, CHICAGO

BOSTON'S MANY HALLS ARE KEPT IN USE

Despite Size and Number City's Meeting Places Have Steady Patronage—Always Something Going on to Require Their Use

INTELLECTUAL LIFE

ALWAYS Boston is giving a lecture. When it isn't a lecture it is a concert. When it isn't a concert it is a recital. When it isn't a recital it is amateur theatricals. When it isn't amateur theatricals it is something else.

This being so, and there being times when everything is given at once, Boston naturally needs a great many halls to give them in. It also has them. Probably there are hundreds of them. They are big and little and of all kinds. Everybody knows about Symphony hall, and Tremont Temple and Ford hall. Everybody has ever since there were such places. People outside of Boston, some as far away as the Pacific coast, know almost as much about them as the people who live on Beacon hill.

They know, also, about the Mechanics building, where all the enormous things are given, and Horticultural hall, where two or three times a month through the growing season, and every once in a while through the winter, there are free exhibitions of the Massachusetts flora, vegetables and fruits, of the most beautiful variety in the ripening periods, and attractive at all times. There are held also bazaars and fairs, style shows and other like events.

People generally are not so familiar with the smaller halls. They are surprised every time they go there to find a good-sized hall under the auditorium at Tremont Temple, and another one across the corridor from that; and doubly surprised when the elevator takes them up, up, to other halls and rooms and chambers where public and committee meetings are held. There are still other halls, many of them, some large and some small, in the highways and the byways, where concerts and lectures are given.

There is, for instance, Steinert hall. Steinert hall is under the ground. When you get there you never would dream that it is dug into the earth, that on a level with its high ceiling the motor cars and trucks go dashing or rumbling by, that the trolleys clang their bells at pedestrians thronging past. You go to Steinert hall for choice chamber music, for recitals, readings and sometimes for illustrated lectures and little plays given by students and amateurs.

There is also Jordan hall. Jordan hall was built as a concert hall, being a part of the Conservatory of Music building. Being supplied with a fine organ, excellent organ recitals are given in it. In addition to the conservatory's own programs, recitals and readings of a high order are given. Smith and Harvard give plays there. Last season a Japanese play was given there by society people for the benefit of Denison settlement house. Although it has no theatrical settings it is much sought for this sort of entertainment. In June the commencement exercises of Simmons college and the girls' high school were held in Jordan hall.

Historically The Union hall of the Young Men's Christian Union on Boylston street is important. In it Stoddard began his famous travel lecture courses. For years Phillips Brooks lectured there after the first Sunday in January. James Freeman Clarke and Lorin F. Deland used to lecture there, Carlyle Peter Siles and Leon Keach performed there and William G. Parsons used to come over from Ireland to lecture there to Boston audiences. In those days it was the most important lecture hall in the city. It was opened in 1876 with a seating capacity of 802. The hall still is used for lectures and concerts and, having a stage that is fitted with the essentials for amateur theatricals, numerous entertainments of that character are given in it. It is used also for religious services. Norcross hall, named for Otis Norcross, and Eaton hall, named after Joseph B. Eaton, who gave the \$80,000 which wiped out the debt of the institution, are in the same building. These halls also are used for lectures and for classes of different kinds. The continuation school department of the Boston public schools is located in these halls.

Tremont Temple is thought of usually as having one immense auditorium. It has, but it has also five other auditoriums and two good-sized rooms for public uses. They are known as Converse hall, Lorimer hall, Chipman hall, Gilbert hall, Social hall, room B and room C. Few concerts are given here, although two series of operatic concerts are given each season and the Cecilia Society rehearses in Chipman hall regularly every Thursday evening.

In November and December numerous fairs and bazaars are given in Lorimer and Converse halls for the benefit of different philanthropies. Through the year pupils' recitals are given in them and conventions of various kinds, chiefly educational, are held there. The larger educational conventions occupy the main auditorium, frequently holding special meetings in Lorimer hall and occupying Converse hall for educational exhibits. On Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons from Oct. 10 to April 25 travel talks are given in one of them. Different national organizations give a lecture or recital in one of the halls once a year, as the Swedish, who in addition to their annual entertainment gave a reception for a noted man in the home land who was traveling in this.

The W. C. T. U. meets regularly in Chipman hall and rooms B and C are used for directors and committee meetings. Ford hall is famous for its free Sunday evening meetings, at which topics of public interest are discussed.

Kingsley hall, just below it, is used both for educational conventions and as a reception and banquet room. Different organizations of teachers in Massachusetts or New England hold conventions in one hall or the other.

The free public lectures given annually in the lecture hall of the public library are familiar to all Bostonians, as are the exhibitions in the lower hall in connection with them. When not so occupied the lecture hall is sometimes used by clubs and classes, conferences of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on literature and library extension, the national conference on city planning, a public session of the Fathers

the pictures. It is not certain in the minds of the museum people whether the car ride, the lemonade or the picture postal of some art work, or the art itself most attracts the children, but they do know that the refining effect of the visit does its work. The children show it and stand in awe before the beauty of the building.

Women, chiefly, use Perkins hall of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Different organizations of women, usually devoted to philanthropy or some other form of social service meet in it or in one of the committee rooms. It was in one of them that the new Women's City Club was launched, and

Some Have Country-Wide Names and Historic Records, While Others Are Less Pretentious, But Each Is Useful to Public

TEND TO ELEVATE

and other church societies sometimes hold conventions in the hall.

Still there are other halls, hundreds of them, almost scattered all over the city, known only in the localities in which they are. They are the rallying points, as it were, of their neighborhoods. If a body of residents wishes to hold a meeting they hold it in one of these halls. If there are exercises to be given they are given there. In ward 7 certain women's clubs have been urging the city to erect a municipal building with an auditorium in which they could hold meetings.

As it is, if they want to consider the welfare of the schools, to protest against the condition of the streets, to consider the betterment of any civic condition, and need a public place to which to invite the whole community they have hard work trying to find one that is suitable, and often fail to do so. In consequence many of the things they want to do remain undone. Assembly halls in the schools help out in some parts of the city, as do also lecture rooms or rooms that can be used for such purposes in branch libraries. Settlement houses also sometimes provide accommodations of this kind.

In the North End is the assembly hall of the North Bennet Street Industrial school. Evening activities of the district center there. In addition to the work of the school the Civic Service house, the Music School settlement, the Library Club give entertainments in the hall and a series of concerts by grand opera singers under the auspices of the Music School settlement in this hall have given North Enders an opportunity to hear music of the highest order.

A similar service is rendered West End by the theater at the Elizabeth Peabody house. It also serves other purposes. The Business Women's Club gave three plays in the theater. The Monday Evening Club, composed of social workers, was the first to use it. Different clubs in the neighborhood use it and a number of Yiddish plays have been given in it.

Every winter a series of concerts (admission 10 cents) is given at the Parker Memorial by public-spirited men in the South End for South End people. Brook house and Parker Memorial and Hale house sometimes combine in giving an entertainment in it. The South End Improvement Society gave its annual banquet there this year and some of the Lowell Institute courses are given in the hall.

In Howe hall the Good Government Association of ward 10 sometimes meets and the woman suffrage party of Boston holds occasional meetings there. So, in the countless numbers of halls in the city of Boston, if it isn't this that is being given, it is that. Boston is always going to do something improving, whether it is a strictly educational study course, an intellectual dissertation, or a meeting that in some way is intended to benefit the condition of somebody or something.

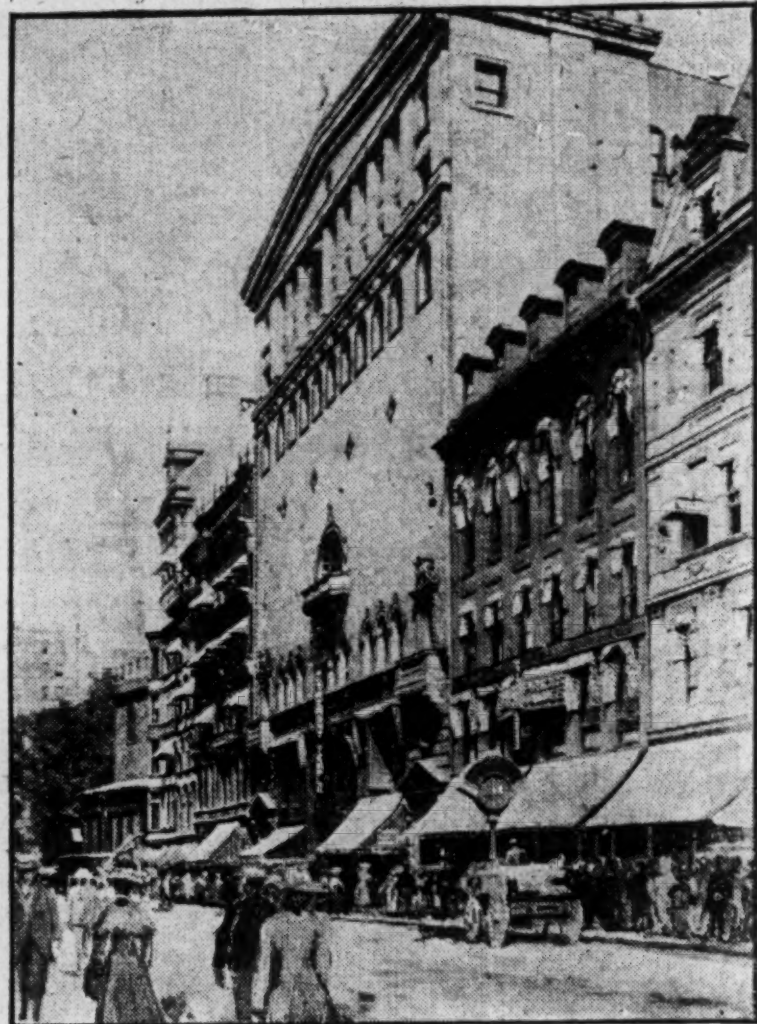
STOKES ESTATE \$750,000

NEW YORK—Legacies of \$3000 each, that shall be devoted to "promoting the cause of the Redeemer," are left by August Phelps Stokes in his will, filed for probate here Friday, to three grandchildren. The estate is estimated at \$750,000, and includes real estate at Newport, R. I. The wife and nine children, residents here and in Connecticut, share the estate, and additional bequests are made to the grandchildren.

MANY DESERT FROM STEAMERS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Many desertions have occurred from the government steamers engaged in mine planting and other work incidental to the preliminary practice by the artillery stationed at Ft. Wright, Terry and Michie on islands adjacent to this harbor, leading to the mimic attack of the Black fleet on Sunday next.

TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON, MASS.



One of the most centrally located and popular of Boston's convention halls—Auditorium is in high building in middle of picture

and Mothers Club to consider the child, meetings of the Ruskin Club, of the American Political Science Association, of the Field and Forest Club and the Archaeological Institute. This hall is not public in the sense that it can be hired. Certain analogous organizations are given the privilege of using it at times when the library does not wish it, but it is never rented and the purpose of the meetings must be in line with the work of the library. Where branch libraries have rooms that can be used for such purposes they are used for meetings of a similar nature.

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there is a lecture hall used much by the museum for its own purposes, but its object is the furtherance of art, whether it be by its own organization or some other. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum; Huger Elliott, head of the department of design, and members frequently lecture in it and the art department of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs sometimes holds its meetings there. Other art clubs often meet here and two university extension courses are given there each year. Simmons college conducts its art course in this room. Private classes in art and art groups meet in it for study and work. Art lectures are given in the hall by different individuals.

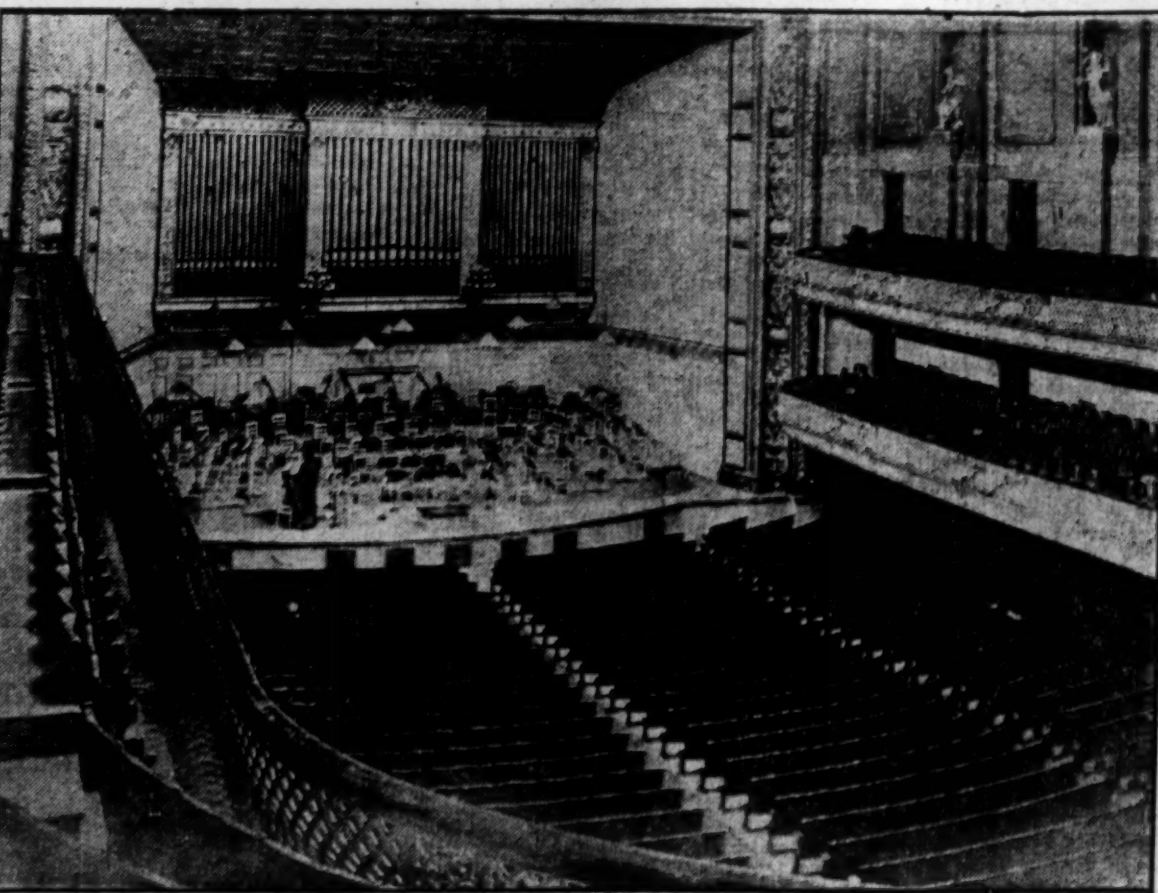
William W. Locke gives art talks to immigrants in it on Sunday afternoons and almost every morning during the vacation period a carload or two of children from some playground or settlement discharges its cargo before the museum and the children come in with their teachers to hear story telling about

it was there that the movement to bring good drama within the means of school children started on its way. Some university extension courses are given in this lecture hall and a few folk dancing classes are conducted there.

Chapel exercises of Emerson College are held in Huntington Chambers hall every morning of the school year. Some of its plays and readings and those of similar colleges and schools are given in it. The hall is used chiefly for recitals by schools and clubs.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology gives the privileges of its Huntington hall to organizations intended to advance education. It is used by associations of teachers, such as the New England Association of Teachers of Modern Languages, throughout Massachusetts and New England; by the Boston Elementary Teachers Club, for some of the Lowell Institute lectures, the Audubon Society, the Women's Municipal League, by the W. C. T. U. for some of the Twentieth Century Club lectures, and for Bryn Mawr examinations.

Jacob Sleeper hall belongs to Boston University. Therefore it is not a public hall but when not needed by the university other organizations of an educational or cultural nature are permitted to use it. Teachers' associations frequently hold conventions and conferences in Jacob Sleeper hall, and some private schools hold their commencement exercises and recitals there. On Sunday the Second church (Unitarian), descendant of the Old North church of North square, founded in 1649, holds its services in the hall, and has since its own church edifice was torn down two years ago. Episcopal



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PICTURES LENT FOR EXHIBITION AT PITTSBURGH

Contemporary Artists of Many Schools Represented by Examples of Work Both in Landscape and Character Study

MOST OWNED LOCALLY

PITTSBURGH—An interesting summer loan exhibition of 49 modern paintings has been opened at the Carnegie Institute, where it will continue until Sept. 6. All the pictures are owned in Pittsburgh except eight lent by W. J. Johnson of Uniontown, Pa.

Two Constable landscapes and a Corot, lent by Mrs. Jane Fleming Lovejoy, are superior examples. Another classic, "The Young Widow," by Maes, is charming to all and interests artists on account of the fine modeling. In the same class are three works by Diaz. "Waterloo Bridge," by Claude Monet, is in his most liquid and evanescent vein.

Among contemporary painters represented are Algenon Talmage with "Silver and Black," an interesting study in the color harmony indicated by the title; Le Sidaner's "Canal, Bruges," a twilight landscape in rich color and solid form, well restrained in sentiment; Childs Hassam's "New England Hilltop," a finely composed subject painted luminously.

Other pictures shown are "Sunshine and Shadow," Frank W. Benson; portrait, Olga Boznanska; "In Finistère," George Elmer Browne; "Village Scene," Jean Cazin; "Winter Day," Max Clarenbach; "Pyrenees," Gustave Courbet; "Moonlight," William Crome; "In Early May," Charles H. Davis; "Sun and Shade," Paul Dougherty; "Cattle," Julien Dupré; "Wooded Common of the Cotswolds" and "The Glade," Sir Alfred East; "A Study," "Auto Portrait," "Study in Gray" and "Lady in Pink," Nicholas Fechin; "Moonlight," Ben Foster; "Midsummer Day," Charles Foster; "Salt Marshes," Edward Gay; "The Grapevine," Childs Hassam; figure, Jean Henner; "Fishermen," Eugene Isabe; "Young Abatinn Woman," Carl Melchers; "How the Gossip Grew," F. D. Millet; "Near Neully," Gilbert Munger; "Youthful Burden Bearer," E. Pieters; "March" and "Cherry Blossoms," Edward W. Redfield; "Sunset," Leon Richet; "Autumn Near Pittsburgh," Alexander Roche; landscape, P. E. T. Rousseau; "Cavaller," Ferdinand Roybet; "Inside Bath," Herman Ten Kate; "On the Allegheny," Fritz Thaulow; "Autumn Twilight," Dwight Tryon; "Wood Interior," A. S. Wall; "Evening Shadows," Charles Morris Young; "Grand Canal," Felix Ziem.

ORNAMENTAL LAMP POSTS ARE URGED

CHICAGO—Recommendations that standard ornamental lamp posts be installed throughout the city and that the wooden booths on the streets used in the police telegraph system be replaced by iron boxes on ornamental pedestals are contained in the sixteenth annual report of City Electrician Ray Palmer.

MILLS TO BUILD WATER PLANT NORTH BEND, Ore.—The Simpson Lumber Company has secured a franchise here to install a water system to supply fresh water for its mills and factories.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

WASHINGTON POST—Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who have recently concluded a trip through the West report conditions of prosperity. . . . Throughout the middle West the delegates found the small bankers, farmers, business men, and all of the population showing more life than has been manifested in five years. . . . Overflowing mills in Minnesota, miles upon miles of ripening grains throughout the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, and the Dakotas, together with an abundance of everything the heart could wish on the Pacific slope, filled the hearts of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce with gladness and a firm belief in the soundness of the prosperity which the country is now enjoying. There is more building going on in all parts of the country, the directors report, than at any time in the history of the United States. Land, especially of the agricultural type, is steadily rising in value, and settlers are moving into the less thickly settled areas. In the valleys of Montana, cities are springing into existence, and high wages, a sure sign of prosperity, are being paid. . . . Diversification of crops, irrigation, the raising of apples and other temperate zone fruits, and the great tourist industry make California a veritable beehive. Evidently we have been building wiser than we knew. The continuous educational work of the department of agriculture, the lectures and modern methods, crop rotation, and diversification, the improvement of roads to make access to the shipping points easy, and the gradual raising of the standard of intelligence among the farmers of the nation are all bearing fruit. The nation is reaping the profits of the money expended on educational work.

OTTAWA CITIZEN—The publication given by the Citizen of the absurd conditions that at present exist in regard to Ontario and New York automobiles when going into each other's territory should impel action toward needed betterment. No good end can be served by the continuance of the exclusive methods now in operation, which inflict a fine upon the traveler who desires to pay a friendly visit across the border. One might almost as well demand the signature of a bond by the railway

passenger who enters the province, as the only way whereby he can come in. It puts by far too liberal an interpretation of the somewhat slangy term of "coming across." There is no reason why there should not be reciprocity in motor licenses between the province and the adjoining state. It would help good feeling, and could not possibly work any real harm. There would, of course, be the danger of American cars being run in to Canadian customers, but even this objection could surely in some way be avoided. It would allow the Ontario motorist, who will increase in number as time goes on, the opportunity for much larger cruising ground, with excellent roads to run upon. If this . . . runs up against the tariff, so much the worse for the tariff. The perpetuation of such conditions as now exist will create a growing opposition to tariff methods. Protectionists may well safeguard their theory and practise by making it as little objectionable as possible. It would appear that the present case is one where concession could be made with distinct advantage.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The department of agriculture has shown its appreciation of a new opportunity for usefulness by sending agents to Argentina and Australia to report on the facilities there for furnishing this country with much needed supplies of fresh meat. The removal of the duty on meats has become an economic necessity. The supply here is getting so scant and so high priced that contributions from the surplus of other countries should be heartily welcomed. Our population is growing at the rate of about 20 per cent a decade, but our stock of food animals is rapidly declining. The department of agriculture estimates that in the last six years the number of beef cattle in the United States has fallen from 51,500,000 to 36,030,000. Protective duties and a steady increase in values have not stopped the decline, because the conditions under which cattle could be raised cheaply and freely on the western ranges have passed away. The United States will have to make the most of the resources of countries like Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Australia, where the ranges are still open. Anything the government can do to turn those resources this way will be appreciated.

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Only the Better Grades of Human Hair in This Sale

\$6.00 and \$7.00 Switches—28 and 30-inch. At.....\$4.00
\$4.50 Switches—24-inch. At.....\$3.75
\$3.00 Switches—22-inch. At.....\$1.19
The above are made of fine permanent wavy hair, long and thick, each stem separately mounted.
All Around Transformations—Unusually long and thick, can be worn inside or outside your own hair. \$2.50
At.....
The Large Psyche Puffs. At.....55c
Large Allover Hair Nets—Best quality. 3 for 25c
Best Grade Hair Bangs—Cutly made to order if we haven't your shade in stock. At.....75c
Our bright, cool Comfort Beauty Parlors offer superlative service in Toilet Work and Hair Dressing.

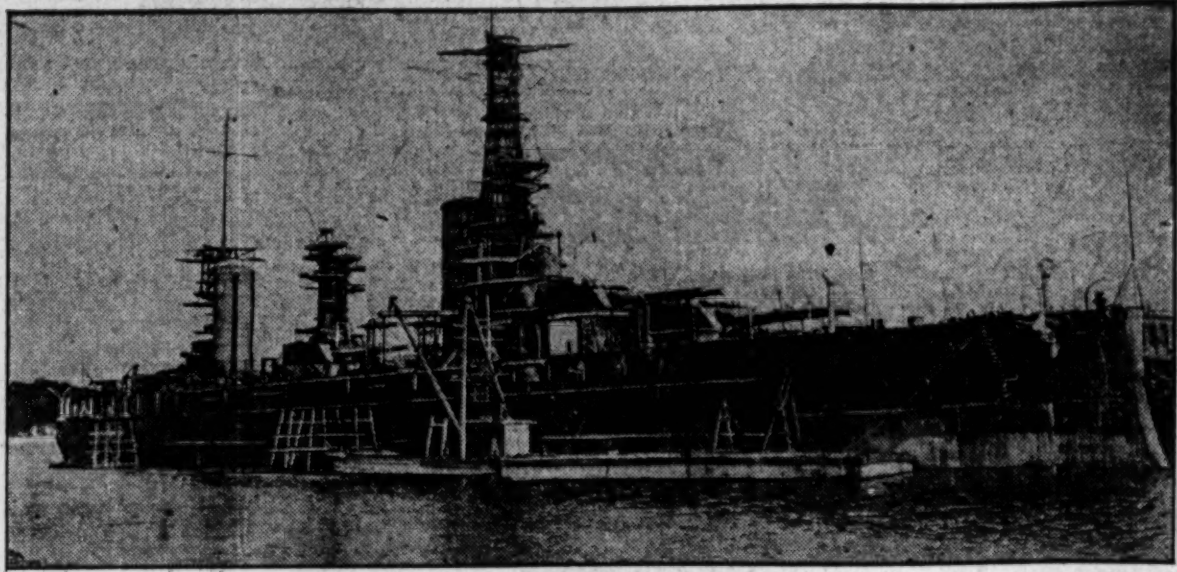


Argentine Ship to Make First Cruise

QUINCY, Mass. — Argentina's new battleship Rivadavia, which was launched Aug. 26, 1911, leaves the yards of Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation here at midnight Sunday for New York on her first voyage. Capt. Joseph Kemp of Brookline will be in command of the superdreadnought, which will be dry-docked at the New York navy yard for painting and finishing below water.

United States naval officers will board the battleship at Rockland, Me., when she arrives there Aug. 12 for her official standardization trials over the government course. Her contract speed is 22 1/4 knots an hour. Upon the completion of speed, eight hour endurance and other trials the Rivadavia will be turned over to the Argentine Republic and probably will sail for South America in the fall.

The vessel's keel was laid down May 25, 1910. With a displacement tonnage of 27,500, the Rivadavia was the largest vessel of her type in the world when the contracts were signed. Her length is 585 feet, her breadth 98 feet, with a normal draught of 27.5 feet. Her main armor



hull is 200 feet long and 12 inches thick. This extends 4 feet 9 inches above the water line and 3 feet 4 inches below.

Twelve 12-inch guns with a firing arc of 120 degrees comprise the main battery. The secondary battery includes 12 6-inch rapid fire and 12 4-inch guns. Two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes are carried.

BUSINESS MEN ASKED IN VAIN ABOUT TARIFF

Senator La Follette Says That Few Manufacturers Would Give Committee Their Ideas on the Proposed Duty Changes

WOOL DUTY DEBATED

WASHINGTON—Senator La Follette in his first speech during the tariff debate in the Senate declared on Friday that the majority of the manufacturers of the country have ignored the questions sent them by the Senate finance committee in regard to their industries and the probable effect of the tariff revision.

Senator La Follette said that but 66 replies had been received to the 2500 sets of questions mailed by the committee to manufacturers who had protested against proposed rates of duty and remarked that the manufacturers must be confident of not being hurt by the new tariff or were not altogether frank.

The Wisconsin senator, originator of the idea, had his own list mailed along with that of the committee. He declared that the few replies that had been received afforded little information, particularly concerning the comparative cost of production in the United States and in competing countries.

The Senator's remarks were made in opposing an attempt of Senators Dillingham and Page of Vermont and Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire to increase the proposed duties on granite. The amendment was defeated, 19 to 44. Earlier in the day Senator Gronna concluded his criticism of the tariff bill, and Senator Catron of New Mexico attacked the measure as a dangerous piece of legislation.

RUSSIAN PARTY OF EDUCATORS IN CITY FOR STUDY

(Continued from page one)

"but I do not like the cities. There is too much that is not artistic."

In comparing educational methods in this country with those in Russia, it seemed to be the general opinion that there is not much difference. But the schools, the equipment, they say, is equal in no other country that they have visited. It is with a view to learning from our methods in teaching and to get some knowledge of the industrial and social conditions in America that the Russian educators have come.

The members of the party, of which 22 are women, are representative of the teaching, engineering, journalistic and legal profession. Mr. Sokoloff, the journalist, is the only member of the party who can speak English fluently, although most of them speak German and French. The customs and way of doing things in this country, they say, are bewildering; but "We like them!" they invariably add.

One of the women who is superintendent of a large high school in Moscow says that the equality with which we treat our boys and girls in education is the thing that has impressed her the deepest. However, she said that educational facilities for women are developing very rapidly in Russia.

Another teacher of the party is very much interested in the boy scout movement, for he says that in Russia the organization is looked upon with suspicion, the people thinking that it is only another way of getting added military training. While in Boston he hopes to inspect one of the boy scout camps.

After an inspection of Harvard University and the various schools of the city, together with as many of the industrial plants that can be visited this afternoon, some of the party will leave for New York tomorrow night. The remainder of the party will stay at the Langham hotel and the ladies at the Franklin Square house.

GOVERNOR FOSS INTIMATES HE WILL RUN AGAIN

That He Was to Be Candidate for Re-election Has Always Been Conceded, He Tells Strike Conferees at State House

ARBITRATORS DONE

Governor Foss practically admitted that he is to be a candidate for another term during a conference with the state board of arbitration and representatives of the strikers at the Governor's plants in Hyde Park at the State House late yesterday. This announcement was made extemporaneously during a discussion of the injection of politics into the controversy.

The Governor charged that the strike was started with the view of forcing him to raise prices or be attacked on the stump by labor leaders.

William J. Patron, counsel for the strikers, observed that there had been no formal statement from the Governor to the effect that he would seek another reelection this fall. To this Mr. Foss replied after reflecting a moment: "Oh, that has always been conceded—that I was to be a candidate."

There were present at the conference the Governor, the conciliation board, Mr. Patron, Edward B. Freeman, general manager of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, and the following committee representing the employees: H. L. Stanley, sheet and metal workers; James Berenson, pattern makers; L. V. Purdy, blacksmiths; T. F. McGovern, machinists; N. H. Cameron, electrical workers; George Sacwab, polishers and buffers; Miss Agnes Coutts, armature winders, and P. John Fox, machinists.

Governor Foss read a prepared statement in which he reiterated the conditions on which he would agree to a settlement, namely, that there would be no general raise of prices but that the strikers would be received back and individual cases of wages settled where investigation showed that the employee was not receiving a fair remuneration.

"The B. F. Sturtevant Company makes absolutely no distinction between union and non-union employees. It is a shop to which any man in this state is as welcome as any other, providing he can do the work."

"The company pays a higher average rate of wages than its competitors. If we are to hold any part of this business in Massachusetts we must meet the conditions of the industry. The company is now paying as much as the business will stand."

"I would be false to my own belief in labor organizations if I were now to yield to a preposterous demand for a 20 per cent horizontal increase which has no justice in it, and which if granted would imperil the stability of the company itself."

Following the conference, the state board issued a statement on its investigations in the Hyde Park plants of the Governor, in which it says that working conditions are excellent and that the earnings of employees compare favorably with those of competing industries in Massachusetts.

In closing its statement the board says that it is of the opinion that it "can render no further service" in the present controversy, "unless a change in the attitude of the parties shall take place."

The strikers' committee met after the conference and formally demanded that they be given a public hearing by the board at once. It was claimed that the board was partisan toward Governor Foss. Unless the hearing was granted the committee said that the molders would be urged to go on strike, and an appeal would be made to their international union for funds to continue the controversy.

MR. BLADGEN A CANDIDATE
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Samuel P. Bladgen, chairman of the board of selectmen, has announced that he is a candidate for representative from the fourth district on the Progressive ticket, and nomination papers for his nomination for the primaries are now being circulated.

GREAT CARE MUST BE TAKEN IN CLEANING A MOTOR CAR

In Preparing the Machine for Repainting, Exercise Caution in Removing the Dirt and Oil, and Be Sure It Is All Taken Off

Things learned when young, says a writer in Motor Print, are not forgotten in years to come. So it is with observations and impressions. It will be well to remember that the old family coachman would never allow dirt or mud to dry on the carriage after returning from a drive. This in an object lesson and in it lies the crux of the whole situation comprised in the subject heading of this article.

The end of the season will soon be upon us, with its varying weather. Newcomers will be taking deliveries of new cars, and old timers be receiving theirs back with new coats of paint and varnish fresh upon them, when it is, more than at any other time, that caution in cleaning and washing is necessary.

The outward appearance of many a car has been ruined the first time it has been washed partly from inexperience, though not necessarily so, but oftentimes because the new surfaces had not really hardened, the owners being anxious to try the newly acquired purchase, or renew acquaintance with an old friend.

It is for the benefit of the former that this advice is specially given, and if it is properly digested there is no reason why the fortunate possessor of a motor vehicle should not be able to tell at a glance if the old hand or newly engaged chauffeur is going the right way to work or not, and if the latter to correct him in the error of his ways.

At the builders' paint shops are kept at an even, warm temperature, to suit the varying operations in hand and the convenience of the men employed. Such an atmosphere is not always the one best suited for hardening off; if the car is one only recently built or repainted it should be taken home on a dry day, paper having been first placed round the panels to keep off the dust or dirt. The car should then be washed carefully as described later, then left alone for a week or so, after which it should be washed daily for 14 days with cold water.

It is not intended here to deal with the engine work, so that need not be brought into the story; but, so far as parts forming the head-line of this article are concerned, the ex-coachman, or groom, who takes pride in his car, can give many points to the mechanic-chauffeur.

The main things to be avoided are, never to allow, if possible, dirt to dry on, and, if that has taken place, under no circumstances have any attempt to remove it in its chrysalis state. Dust is equally as effective in scratching the polished face if removed dry; this can be readily understood when it is real-

ized that fine dust is powdered stone or equally hard substances, with cutting edges like broken glass, which it resembles under a magnifying glass.

Having removed the lamps, mats, covered up the upholstery and brushed out the footboards, etc., sponge the hood or leather work with a clean sponge. Then if a hose is available attach a rose with fine holes and apply the water by holding the rose near the top of the panelled part and allow the water to flow downwards. Under no consideration should it be dashed on in a direct stream under pressure, as if a fire were being extinguished. Such action is as useless as an attempt to remove the objects desired when half wet with a sponge.

If no hose is available, use a garden syringe or watering can with a rose. When the top part of the car is entirely freed from all dirt, the same performance can be done with the wheels, but more water pressure may be used. Apply a soft sponge free from grit to the whole and finish off with a soft cloth or piece of silk.

A spoke brush may be usefully employed on the wheels, but not, as one oftentimes sees, banged up and down from hub to felloe. This not only injures the paint, but also the wheels; such an action is so totally different to that which a wheel meets with in ordinary wear, that in time it will and does loosen the spoke ends in the rims.

A duplicate set of washing and cleaning utensils should be used, one set for the wheels and under part. This is absolutely necessary, because it is impossible to free those used for the wheels from grease, and either that or oil, particularly lubricating oil, is very detrimental to all painted or varnished surfaces.

The tires should be well dried and freed from all oil, etc., as anything of that nature is bad for rubber. The brass work can be best cleaned by some of the well-known preparations sold for the purpose, paste being preferable to powder. The leather work should be rubbed over with an oily cloth; if after much use more is necessary, there are preparations sold for the purpose. If the car is fitted with a collapsible hood, always leave it up when in the garage, otherwise the creases will become permanent marks and in time cause cracks.

A frequent source of trouble arises even if the car is well sheeted over, and the entrance doors kept closed, from the dust that blows in underneath; a good plan is to have a loose board made to fit inside the door uprights and slip in between some slots so that it can be readily removed and replaced.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

There have been quite a number of championships decided in the last few weeks. Of course those which we read of in our daily papers, occurring in our own country, cannot be commented on greatly in this column because the details reach you as quickly as they do me, so you do not want it a second time. However en passant may we offer our congratulations to Mrs. Ronald Barlow on her continued brilliant exhibitions of golf in the eastern ladies' championship which have won it for her, three years in succession, after the monopoly of this title had been held since the inception of the tournament by Miss Osgood and Mrs. Wheeler. Mrs. Barlow's game in last year's national shows that it will need fine golf to keep her out of championship honors in the larger event. We look to her for great things at Wilmington. Up till now she has been surer of herself in a medal round than in match play, but we do not forget that she has two silver medals in the national. Besides which when the brilliant mood comes to her there are few who can force her into the position of playing an up-hill game, and unless you can do that I do not think much of your chances of beating her. If you once let her get a fair lead she will run away from you. And in all respect be it said it will be a case

of, "She who fights and runs away, will live to fight another day," for there are very few people who can catch her when she runs away like that, and certainly there is not much chance of her opponent in such a case being eligible to "fight" the next day. I was once told that Mrs. Barlow defeated some one by 9 and 8, and when asked why she had not let her unfortunate opponent have a hole, she replied that she had been told that this player was wonderful in winning matches that had seemed irreparably lost, adding: "I was afraid to slacken, in case she suddenly began to do something startling." This remark shows that the famous Merion golfer has very sound ideas on the subject of match play.

To Miss Hollins also we offer congratulations on her victory in the metropolitan. Having been runner-up last year and distinguished herself in other events, she is well worthy to succeed Miss Lillian Hyde, who has already captured the title of two other important events this season—the Florida and the North-and-South. As for the men's metropolitan, it seemed somewhat of a foregone conclusion if Jerome Travers kept up the game he had been playing. Although expected, his victory is none the less deserved.

Many other events have been decided abroad besides the British amateur and

30 Miles of New Customers



How to Increase Your Business by Developing New Territory

While horse deliveries cover 25-mile routes, Electric Trucks deliver over 55-mile routes

Get this 30 miles of new customers that Electric Trucks bring you.

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The Electric Truck will do for YOUR commerce

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Reach Out for New Business by the Economical Electric Method

ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR CLUB OF BOSTON

Here is the Large List of the Electric Trucks and Passenger Automobiles Represented in Boston. ALL THE BEST:

ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND WAGONS
Atlantic Truck, A. E. Carpenter, 79 Milk Street. Tel. F. H. 2319.
Baker Truck, Frank N. Phelps, 801 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 6000.
Commercial Truck, L. A. Tirrell, 246 Summer Street. Tel. F. H. 4387.
Couple-Gear Truck, W. E. Eldridge, 221 Columbus Ave. Tel. 4380.
Detroit Truck, Anderson Elec. Car Company of Boston, Albert Weatherly, 83 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 4190.
G-M-C Truck, General Motors Truck Co., J. L. Morris, 753 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 5750.
G. V. Truck, General Vehicle Co., Inc., Day Baker, 84 State Street. Tel. F. H. 2006.
London Truck, Britton-Stevens Motor Corp., 60 Binney Street, Cambridgeport. Tel. Camb. 224.
Walker Truck, J. Walter Emery, 131 State Street. Tel. F. H. 3589.
Waverley Truck, J. W. Bowman Co., 91 Massachusetts Avenue. Tel. B. B. 4070.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Ballay Car, S. R. Ballay & Co., Inc., 895 Boylston Street. Tel. Back Bay 456.
Baker Car, Frank N. Phelps, 801 Boylston Street. Tel. Back Bay 6000.
Church-Field Car, J. Walter Emery, 131 State Street. Tel. F. H. 3589.
Detroit Electric, Anderson Elec. Car Co. of Boston, 908 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 4190.
Columbia Car, Imperial Motor Car Co., 182 Columbus Avenue. Tel. Tre. 776.
Kauf & Lang, Peerless Motor Car Co., of N. E., 660 Beacon Street. Tel. B. B. 4790.
Standard Car, W. H. Stevens, 1020 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 3545.
Waverley Car, J. W. Bowman Co., 91 Massachusetts Avenue. Tel. B. B. 4070.
Woods Car, The Whitten-Gilmere Co., 907 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 4003.

open, ladies first again—the English championship won by Mrs. F. W. Brown, who is famous even in that country of wonderful women golfers, for the deadly accuracy of her short game and the brilliancy of her medal rounds, the records for many courses standing in her name. This, however, is the first important match play event which has fallen to her lot, although she won a bronze medal in the British in 1905 and was in the last eight this year. Mrs. Brown has for long represented Scotland in the international matches, and it is rather an anomaly that the holder of the English title should have played against England in these matches this year. Her specialty is chip approach shots which drop dead on the green.

Next the Irish ladies' championship in which Miss Janet Jackson, by winning her first gold medal in this event, prevented Miss Harrison from creating a new record of four successive victories and contented herself with a silver medal this year instead. A very good description of the new title-holder is given by Miss E. E. Helme in Golf Illustrated. It holds a lesson worth learning for those of us who are likely to be too cautious on the green:

"Miss Jackson always strikes us as a very cool and collected player, and while we are ready to admire her steady long game and the power of her iron shots, the moment when we really do feel that she is a first-class player is when we see her on the green, hitting the putts with a delightful firmness which always gives a chance to the back of the hole. Her curious little habit of putting her right first finger down the shaft of the putter does not seem in any way to detract from the beauty of the shot. For one really does feel that her putts are 'shots,' since there is a

back swing; a moment of impact and a follow through just as complete as if it were a full drive that she were hitting.

"Miss Harrison is one of the steepest of players, who makes up in excellence of follow through for any shortness of back swing, but she has not been playing her game this year, and it is, therefore, only fitting that a new name should figure in the place which has been occupied by so many sound golfers. Miss Jackson is no unworthy successor to Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Cuthell, and Miss Harrison."

GRANGE DEDICATES GIFT FOUNTAIN

ACTON CENTER, Mass.—The fifth annual picnic of the Middlesex Central Pomona grange No. 23, Patrons of Husbandry, and the annual field day of the Massachusetts state grange are being held here jointly on the Common today. A feature of the program is to be dedication of a new \$300 drinking fountain on the Common.



Announce Their August

Reduction Sale of SUMMER SHOES

Offering Exceptionally Good Values in High-Grade Footwear

For Men, Women and Children

NOTE: The low prices prevailing at this sale not only induce many people to fill present needs, but to anticipate future requirements.

T. E. MOSELEY CO., 160 Tremont Street

News of the Auto World

BAY STATE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION IS GROWING

Last Few Years Has Seen Big Increase in Membership And Plans Are Being Laid for Enlargement of Its Field of Usefulness Throughout the State

One of Boston's rapidly growing organizations is the Bay State Automobile Association, which was started in 1904 in small quarters on Newbury street and which at present is located in fine rooms in the Hotel Lenox on

matters of importance are coming up for open discussion.

One important stand that the association has taken is in placing itself on record as being unalterably opposed to reckless driving or to over-speeding. Its officers and members are in duty bound to help the authorities in whatever manner they may and to the best of their ability in securing preventive and punitive legislation.

On the social side there are daily luncheons for the members which are very popular. There are the club rooms in the hotel which are fitted up in comfortable style and which provide an attractive lounging place when a man has



CHAIRMAN W. H. STEVENS
Runs and tours committee

Exeter street. Members say that if the association continues to grow there may be a country club at a convenient distance outside Boston and a town club house of their own. This, they say, has been done in other cities and while it is



E. A. GILMORE
President Bay State Auto Association

a half hour to spare before an appointment. Billiard tables are, of course, provided and there is a good library on automobile topics beside all current magazines.

Short club runs are held from time to time and are proving particularly popular this year. But it is on the annual run that a surprising number of the members come out. This year the run was held on June 17 and party numbering nearly 500 members and their guests motored to Spofford Lake, N. H. This is considered a remarkable showing in view of the fact that the tour took three days. An annual banquet is held at one of the larger hotels during the winter and amateur theatricals now seem to be an established thing in the association.

The membership of the organization is fairly evenly divided between those engaged in the trade and car owners. There will be more social activity than in previous years during next winter according to the officers. The membership is increasing rapidly.

The club's officers are as follows: E. A. Gilmore, president; Harry K. Knight, vice-president; J. S. Hathaway, treasurer; C. P. Rockwell, secretary; R. A. Dobyns, business secretary.

The board of directors includes these officers and A. B. Henley, W. H. Stevens, R. W. Ellis and Chase Langmaid. The runs and tours committee consists of W. H. Stevens, chairman; Walter Williams, M. E. Lebon and R. A. Dobyns.

Those having charge of entertainments are A. B. Henley, Fred Swett, R. R. Ross and N. H. Halliday. The legislative committee, which is perhaps the most important of all, consists of the president, the secretary and the treasurer.

The association is interested in all good roads movements and has done much toward promoting this sort of work.

PRIZE RACES HAVE EFFECT ON MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

AMIENS, France.—The Grand Prix race of the Automobile Club de France was held recently over 29 laps of a short course near Amiens. The regulations were that each car had to weigh not less than 15 hundredweight 83 pounds, or more than 21 hundredweight 73 pounds, and the race had to be run on a fuel allowance which worked out at 14.12 miles to the gallon of petrol. The total distance run was practically 570 miles, or 29 times round a 19½-mile circuit.

There can be no doubt that races like the Grand Prix have a very considerable effect on the development of the motor car industry. Their importance in this respect increases, instead of decreasing as was prophesied a year or two ago. Apart from the prestige which attaches to the firm turning out the winning car, the very strenuous nature of these contests quickly reveals defects, and in these days of keen competition a defect discovered is practically a defect remedied.

It is certain that the losers in the Grand Prix race learned as much as and

probably more than the winners, and the knowledge gained may help them to victory in future races. The Peugeot firm repeated last year's success by winning the race this year, the same driver, G. Boillot, being at the steering wheel on both occasions, and this year they also took the second place. The English Sunbeam cars ran the Peugeot car very close in the grand prix and it is worth noting that the capacity of the Sunbeam car which was third in the race, was only 4525 c. c., as compared with the 5654 c. c. of the Peugeots. The exact order of finishing was as follows:

G. Boillot, France, Peugeot.....	8:06.50
M. Chassagne, United Kingdom.....	8:16.13
M. Boillot, France, Peugeot.....	8:17.58
A. Guyot, France, Peugeot.....	8:21.58
D. Restat, United Kingdom.....	8:44.37
J. Christiansen, Belgium, Kaelislor.....	8:57.23

The progress of the race was extremely difficult to follow from the stands, owing to the fact that the shortness of the circuit caused the competitors to over-

lap each other soon after the start of the race. As a result of this, it was difficult to remember how competitors were progressing, but it was early evident that Boillot would do well. On the first circuit he overtook seven competitors and he was leading at the end of the second lap, Goux in another Peugeot being second. By the end of the third circuit Goux was leading, Boillot having dropped into third place. Guyot in a Delage car was second. The end of the fourth lap saw Chassagne in a Sunbeam car in second place, Goux still leading and Boillot sticking to third place, and this order was maintained during the following round.

Goux maintained his lead to the end of the ninth round, but Guyot passed him in the next lap. Goux was second; Boillot, third, and Chassagne, fourth. Boillot crept into second place in the course of the thirteenth circuit, but Guyot, who was going splendidly, kept the lead to the end of the sixteenth round, when he had the misfortune to lose 13m. as the result of stopping to change a wheel. At this point Boillot again assumed the leading position. Goux became second and Chassagne, third, and this order was maintained to the close.

The last few laps developed into a keen competition between the drivers of the two Peugeot cars for first place. Boillot had a good lead of about 4½m. at the twenty-fifth lap, but a halt for water and the temporary loss of a radiator cap reduced this to about 3s. at the end of the twenty-sixth lap, and there were only three more rounds to go. In the course of the three rounds, however, Boillot considerably improved his time, and led at the end by 2m. 26s.

During the race Boillot traveled at an average speed of 72.2 miles per hour, Goux at 71.8 miles per hour, Chassagne at 70.3 miles per hour, Bablot in a Delage car at 63.9 miles per hour, Guyot at 68.6 miles per hour and Resta in a Sunbeam at 68.1 miles per hour. The fastest circuit was made by Bablot, who did the fourteenth at 76.6 miles per hour. Boillot had 22 liters, or about five gallons, of spirit left over at the end of the race, and Goux had about 28 liters, or six gallons. Both Boillot and Goux changed only one tire each during the race, and one of the striking features of the Grand Prix this year was certainly the absence of tire troubles.

CROWNED FENDERS ON THE 1914 CARS

An advanced feature of automobile construction sure to manifest itself in 1914 models is the crowned fender. Three or four manufacturers have already announced this feature. Others admit that they are now negotiating with manufacturers of pressed steel specialties with a view to installing crowned fenders if they can be assured of deliveries.

The crowned fender is a characteristic American adaptation of a foreign idea. It presents a gracefully curved concave section, following the round of the tire. Its shape permits it to be mounted much closer to the wheel than was the case with the conventional flap type. Both shape and position greatly add to the efficiency of the crowned fender, protecting the body of the car and its occupants from splashing water and mud.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

W. H. Conley of Flagstaff has been appointed F. A. M. state commissioner of Arizona.

One hundred and fifteen new motorcycle clubs were affiliated with the F. A. M. during the year ending June 30, 1913.

Today the Indiana Racing Association stages a motorcycle race on the mile track at the fair grounds. The event is for the championship of three states—Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

A battalion of motorcycle minute men will soon be a part of the Kansas national guard. It is the idea of the governor that there shall be four companies of motorcycleists, composed of 25 men each. They will be in charge of the adjutant-general.

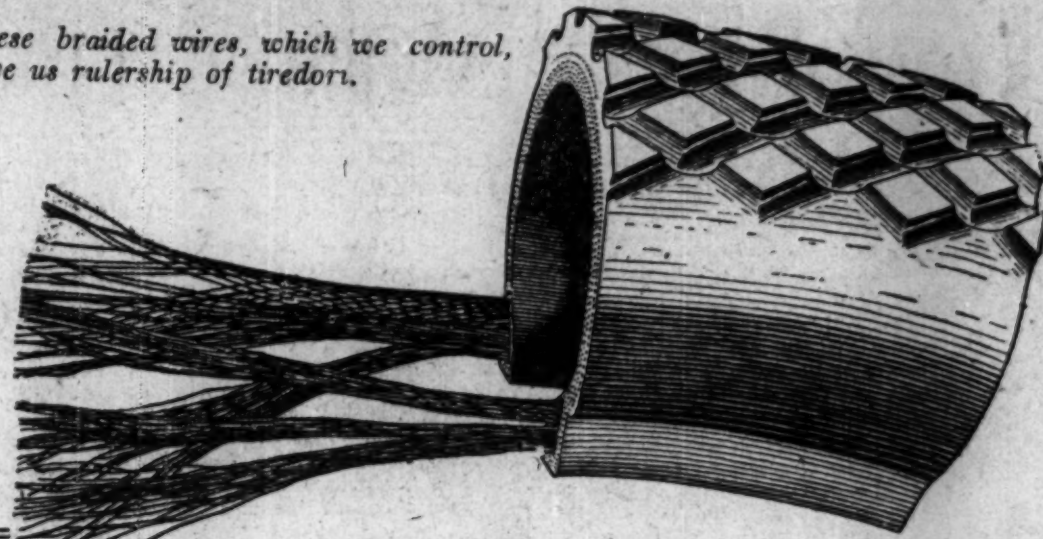
At no time has cross country motorcycle touring been so popular as this season. The durability and comfort of the modern motorcycle, together with the economy of operation, is making it popular as a method of taking a vacation trip.

Dr. B. J. Patterson of Pratt, Kan., who was re-elected president of the Federation of American Motorcycleists at the Denver convention last week, expects to continue the same progressive policies which has marked his administration during the last year. The total membership of the organization as reported at the convention was 24,000, which meant a gain of about 8000 during the last year.

Already a number of cities are beginning to bid for the 1914 convention of the federation of American Motorcycleists. So far nine invitations have been received by Secretary G. B. Gibson, from cities desiring to be selected as the place for the next national meet. The cities wishing to entertain the motorcycleists in 1914 are: San Francisco, Detroit, Atlanta, Nashville, Fargo, N. D., Houston, Milwaukee, Niagara Falls and New York City.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Aug. 2.....From 7:33 p. m. to 4:07 a. m.
Aug. 3.....From 7:32 p. m. to 4:08 a. m.
Aug. 4.....From 7:31 p. m. to 4:10 a. m.
Aug. 5.....From 7:30 p. m. to 4:11 a. m.
Aug. 6.....From 7:28 p. m. to 4:12 a. m.
Aug. 7.....From 7:27 p. m. to 4:13 a. m.
Aug. 8.....From 7:26 p. m. to 4:14 a. m.
Aug. 9.....From 7:24 p. m. to 4:15 a. m.

These braided wires, which we control, gave us rulership of tiredom.



The Goodyear Secret

The No-Rim-Cut tire is a Goodyear invention, and we still control it.

An essential feature is these braided wires, which no one else can make.

This tire can't rim-cut—that we guarantee. This fact has saved motorists many millions of dollars.

It has also made Goodyears the world's favorite tires. They now out-sell any other.

Ruins Almost 1 in 3

Time and again we have gathered statistics to show what rim-cuts cost. This year we employed certified public accountants, so the figures could not be disputed.

They examined thousands of ruined clincher tires, taking them as they came. The old-type, hooked-base tires. And they found that 31.8 per cent had been discarded for rim-cutting only.

That's almost one tire in three. That conveys some idea of the saving accomplished by this Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

How We Did It

We did this by making a hookless tire—one that does not hook to the rim.

Thus your removable rim flanges can be set to curve outward—not inward as with clincher tires.

Then the tire, when wholly or partly deflated, rests on a rounded edge. There is no curved-in rim flange to dig into the tire. Thus rim-cutting is made impossible.

These tires fit any standard rim.

This hookless tire makes it essential to have an unstretchable tire base. It must be held on, under every strain, so that nothing can stretch the tire over the rim flange.

We get this by vulcanizing into the tire base six flat bands of 126 braided wires. See picture at the top.

This tire can't be forced off. But when you unlock and remove a flange it easily slips off. There are no hooks on the base to "freeze" into the rim flange, as with old-type tires.

Controlled by Secrecy

These braided wires are made under lock and key—made by secret machinery.

They cannot be imitated. And it seems that a faultless tire of this type cannot be made without them.

Makers have tried it again and again, but thousands of the tires came back for replacement.

So the wish to end rim-cutting has forced tire users to Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

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(1200)

GREAT INDUSTRIAL GROWTH NOTED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON—Some little idea of the wonderful growth of the automobile industry of the United States during the 10 years from 1903 to 1913 is to be obtained by a glance at the figures compiled by the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce. According to these figures, \$40,000,000 worth of automobiles and parts thereof were sent out of continental United States in the fiscal year 1913, against about \$1,000,000 worth in 1903, a decade earlier. These figures of 1913 include \$26,000,000 worth of finished automobiles sent to foreign countries, about \$2,500,000 worth to Hawaii and Porto Rico, \$4,000,000 worth of tires, \$2,000,000 worth of automobile engines and \$5,250,000 worth of parts other than tires and engines. It was only in 1902 that the exports of automobiles became sufficient to justify a separate record of this class of merchandise, the figures for that year, including the separate parts being less than \$1,000,000. In 1907, five years later, they were but \$6,000,000 and in 1910, approximately \$12,000,000 in value.

The number of machines exported to foreign countries in 1913 was 25,000, against 7000 in 1910, and a little less than 3000 in 1907, the first year in which the number was stated in the export records of the country. The average price at which they were exported was about \$1700 each in 1907. The 1913 exports included about 1000 commercial automobiles at an average valuation of \$1800 each and 24,000 other machines at an average price of about \$1000 each.

The imports of automobiles in the fiscal year 1913 were less than \$2,000,000 value, against over \$4,000,000 in 1907, and the average price of those imported in 1913, about \$2300 each, against \$3400 in 1907.

Canada is the largest purchaser of our automobiles, the total number sent to that country in 1913 being 7212 valued at \$9,233,561. England is the next largest customer, the total number sent to the United Kingdom in 1913 being 3079 valued at \$3,026,895; while to South America were exported 2820 valued at \$3,165,205; Germany 849 valued at \$768,418; and France 824 valued at \$625,765. The average price of those sent to Canada was over \$1200 each; of those sent to South America about \$1100 each, and of those exported to Europe about \$800 each. The distribution of American automobiles extends to all parts of the world, the figures for the fiscal year 1913 showing

underwear, boots, shoes and rubbers, would be delivered in electric, added to by the deliveries of the department stores maintaining electric wagons. The express companies, with the installations ranging from two to 33 electric trucks would still further stock the household shelves.

"Should the clothing need refurbishing, it could be sent to the cleaners or the tailors by electric trucks, while, if the family were rustic-minded, fertilizer, poultry feed and hay and grain would arrive at the door by similar means.

"But of course, this would be an electric household, which would mean that there would be an electric passenger car, whose tires and charging apparatus would be delivered the popular way.

"And to cap the climax, the electric sightseeing coach would take the whole family to the hotel whose transportation service is electric."

This story is borne out by the records of electric truck registrations maintained at the club's office. With this wide adoption of the electric truck, Massachusetts is forging to the front as an electric vehicle state, and its electric truck installations are being commented on throughout the country.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The United States has a big lead in the automobile trade of Japan.

G. A. Post of Paterson, N. J., has been elected president of the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey.

Next Saturday there will be some automobile races at Brighton Beach, N. Y. All of the leading automobile race drivers in this country are expected to take part.

The Chicago Motor Club is to admit cyclists to its around-Lake Michigan automobile reliability contest in September. The cyclists will be expected to make 75 per cent of the speed of the automobiles.

The United States government is now interested, through the department of agriculture, in the study of automobile fuel and is going to do what it can in the way of getting a satisfactory fuel at a lower price.

The invasion of all parts of the world by the American automobile is clearly reflected in the exportation of cars from New York city. For the fiscal year of 1913, 14,383 cars were sent out of that

city with a total value of \$13,122,218. In 1904 the total value was \$1,337,653.

Michigan is well supplied with automobiles this year as up to the first of July the secretary of state had issued 47,198 automobile licenses. This is 13,199 more than were issued for the same period of 1912. Wayne county has an automobile for every 48 persons.

AUTO FIXTURES

Aug. 9—Brighton Beach, N. Y., race meet at the Brighton Beach track.
Aug. 9—Santa Monica, Cal., road race.
Aug. 10—Hill climb on Mt. Ventoux.
Aug. 12—Reliability run, Kansas State Automobile Association.
Aug. 13—Belgium, grand prix race of Royal A. C.
Aug. 29—Elgin, Ill., road races, Elgin Road Race Association.
Aug. 30 to Sept. 6—Chicago, reliability tour, Chicago M. C.
Sept. 1—Columbus, O., track race, Columbus A. C.
Sept. 8—Chicago, tour around Lake Michigan, Chicago M. C.
Sept. 9—Corona, Cal., speedway races.
Sept. 10—Cincinnati, O., track races at Latonia park under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Cincinnati.
Sept. 12—Cincinnati, O., track meet.
Sept. 12—Youngstown, O., track race.
Sept. 13—Covington, Ky., track meet, Cincinnati Auto Club.
Sept. 13—Grand Rapids, Mich., track meet, Grand Rapids Automobile Club.
Sept. 20—21—Detroit, Mich., track meet, Michigan state fair.
Sept. 26—Boulogne, France, grand prix race for light cars, Boulogne circuit.
Sept. 28—Hill climb on Mt. Verdun, France.
Oct. 13—25—New York, Grand Central Palace, electrical exposition and motor show of 1913.
Oct. 17—27—Paris, France, Salon, Grand Palais.
Nov. 6—Phoenix, Ariz., track meet, state fair.
Nov. 24, Savannah, Ga., Vanderbilt cup race, Savannah A. C.
Nov. 27—Savannah, Ga., grand prize race, Savannah A. C.

MAYOR TO QUIT POLITICS
FITCHBURG, Mass.—Mayor Frank O. Hardy will not seek further honors in the political field for a while according to his statement just made by him.

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Pioneer Woman Seminary Stanch

Monticello, Founded on Illinois
Prairie by Far-Seeing Sailor,
Has Been Training Maidens
Now for Seventy-Five Years

SCHOOL WINS SUCCESS

It was an event of more than local interest when Monticello seminary, Godfrey, Ill., celebrated in June, the completion of 75 years of service in the training of young women.

At the same time that Mary Lyon was proclaiming to New England that women had capacity for more than the three Rs, Benjamin Godfrey, a retired sea captain from Cape Cod, in Monticello, Ill., was preparing to place a fortune in founding a school for the higher education of women. Through his cruises in many lands he had observed the direct relation of woman's position to the civiliza-

tion of the nations and had arrived at the conviction that, in a government controlled by the franchise of male citizens, educated mothers to train future voters were essential to the good of the republic.

That a woman could learn more than reading, writing and arithmetic, was doubted by the majority of folks at that time; and that she should, if she could, was doubted by more. One of the prominent men of Illinois, said that Benjamin Godfrey's school would be his barn inside of a year, and friends of the enterprise said that it could be used otherwise if it failed as a female seminary. The building was popularly known as Godfrey's folly.

Captain Godfrey had, however, a sympathizer and adviser in Dr. Theron Baldwin, a graduate of Yale College, who helped to found 18 schools and colleges. To him he entrusted the work of investigation as to buildings, courses of study and teachers, and a generous ex-

penditure. In all Captain Godfrey gave to Monticello \$110,000. The first building was modeled after Nassau hall at Princeton. It was 110x44 feet and three stories above the basement. That building, as it lifted itself among the log cabins of the prairie, attracted the attention of many a mover following the course of empire westward and they turned in their way just to pass the "enormous" building on which it was said some foolish man was wasting a fortune in the interest of a still more foolish fad. "Do you wish to make a girl hoydenish, give her algebra," said one neighboring croaker.

That was before the days of telegraph and rapid transit. St. Louis, leading mart of the West, had 7000 inhabitants; Chicago 2500. Illinois had been a state about 20 years. There was no German empire. The late Queen Victoria had just come to the throne. A steamship had just entered New York harbor for the first time shortly before the first

students entered Monticello, and the news of this portentous event did not reach the seminary for three weeks. Oberlin College admitted women and had opened five years before Monticello. Of private schools there were a few, but they endured usually for only a few years.

It is not possible to tabulate in a mathematical form what this school has wrought in three quarters of a century, but from Illinois and Missouri villages and towns of that early day eager maidens came. They were ambitious to study what their brothers studied and they went back to these same towns and villages and were a real force in their communities. In the very early years some of them taught; at one time nearly of the women teachers of St. Louis were Monticello students. As Captain Godfrey expected, in the less heralded but important relations of the home, they have been a constant force.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan and her daughter, Ruth Bryan Owen, were Monticello students. Mrs. Winston Churchill's mother, Lucretia Allen Hall, was educated there.

Lucy Larcom, the poet, graduated in the class of 1852. She was teaching a country school near by. On her daily walk to school she saw Monticello's towers, which were to her as beckoning hands. Each morning her longing was renewed afresh and through Captain Godfrey she was given her educational desire. In a letter to Miss Fobes, the principal, Miss Larcom says, "My years at Monticello formed an epoch in my life, and it is no flattery to say, that to you I owe much of the richness and beauty of the landscape over which I now exult." At the fiftieth anniversary Miss Larcom read her poem entitled "Dear Western Girls." Each year on May day her poem, "The Planting of a Tree," is read by one of the students.

After two long principalships, which meant two distinct epochs, the seminary is entering upon a third, under the leadership of Miss Martina C. Erickson.

The alumnae are raising a fund as their jubilee gift to alma mater, and an academic building is contemplated as an addition to the already extensive plant.

MEXICO TO GET SHOPS

DALLAS, Tex.—The Commercial Club of Mexico has closed a deal with the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to build shops and terminals at that city valued at \$200,000.



Portions of buildings of present era, at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., erected after 1889

ORCHARD HOUSE, HOME OF THE AUTHOR OF "LITTLE WOMEN", REFLECTS MUCH CHARM

Books, Furnishings and Trinkets
Recall Family Who Supplied
Both the Talent and Matter for
Book Which Became Famous

HOMELIKE AIR ON ALL

NOW that, by means of the well-directed efforts of the Concord Woman's Club, and the affectionate response made to their appeal, Orchard house has been rescued from threatened demolition and transformed into a memorial, one might fancy that the old brown house, so permeated with human history, was enjoying its well-earned honor and repose beneath the elms and hemlocks which saw it rise.

It was two centuries old when the Alcotts moved into it, having been built in 1650. Honest work went to its erection, and the carpenters recently engaged in repairs said it would stand for another two centuries.

So admirable has been the taste displayed in its restoration that it must look almost precisely as it did when the family it commemorates lived within its walls and Miss Alcott was making herself famous writing "Little Women" and using her home for its setting.

Therein lies a distinction not always understood, and remarks are overheard showing that some visitors have an impression that the Alcotts lived here while they were living the interesting story that, simply told, went straight home to hearts all over the world. On the contrary, not here, but there and almost everywhere the Alcott girls lived their childhood and girlhood, for the family made frequent changes of residence.

But never did a frame surround a picture with more fitness than does Orchard house surround "Little Women." With its long roof and queer windows, its grassy front yard and background of pines, and its general air of detachment from the world, it seems like the predestinated stage for the March family to occupy. So Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy lived here, though the Alcott children did not.

The young ladies who show the house to visitors, after courteously reminding them that a silver offering is requested (the sum necessary to maintain the memorial not being yet complete), lead the way first of all into Mr. Alcott's study, opening at the left of the front entrance. This room has somewhat the look of a museum, the first object that meets the eye being a showcase filled with articles belonging to different members of the Alcott family.

Here is a sand box owned by Mrs. Alcott that had been used by her father, Col. Joseph May, when people sand their writing instead of using blotting paper; and an armrest from the May's pew in King's chapel, a sort of substitute for Aaron and Hur when the preacher took a long time to discomfit the hosts of Amalek.

A tiny Bible of Miss Alcott's is pre-

cisely the right sort to put into a glass case, being of a print so fine that the frontispiece, a portrait of Dr. Johnson, is by far its most imposing feature. Near to it lies the needle book she used in mending for the soldiers at the front.

Among a number of articles belonging to the younger people is a blanket stitched by Beth, who was really Elizabeth in both the Alcott and March stories, plaster models made by May Alcott, pages from the original manuscript of a play, and other interesting mementoes, many of them seeming like illustrations of "Little Women," because of their inclusion in the story.

More thought-provoking still, to those who revere this room for the sake of the gentle-hearted philosopher to whose special use it was dedicated, is the bookcase made by his own hands from the case of an old melodeon. Its empty shelves call for the books he wrote to take the place of those he read.

But these are rare and precious; one reads most of them only in private collections, or in the special rooms of public libraries, where sundry little stars affixed to their numbers show that they are not to be carried away from the watchful supervision that is necessary to protect bibliographical treasures from vandalism.

Under the mantel, covered now by glass, is the motto written for the room by Elery Channing:

"The hills are reared, the valleys scooped in vain
If learning's altar vanish from the plain."

Painted in English lettering by May Alcott's facile hand, it looks as clear as if it but newly done.

Above the mantel hangs a picture of Mrs. Alcott in the study, showing the room as it looked when that brave and gifted lady sat there an honored guest, enjoying something of the fruition and ease that crowned years of unselfish devotion to her family. Looking at this picture one cannot but recall the tribute paid to her by her husband in his beautiful sonnet:

"Dear heart, if aught to human love I've owed
For noble furtherance of the good and fair;
Climbed I, by bold emprise, the dizzying stair
To excellence, and was by thee approved,
In memory cherished and the more beloved;
If fortune smiled, and late won liberty—
'Twas thy kind favor all, thy generous legacy."

"Nor did thou spare thy large munificence
Me here to pleasure amply, and maintain,
But conjured from suspicion and mischance,
Exile, misapprehension, cold disdain,
For my loved cloud capt dream, supremacy;
To bright reality transformed romance,
Crowning with smiles the hard-earned victory."

In the alcove at the left of the mantel, where the picture shows a bust of So-

crates, one of those that Mr. Alcott provided for his school in Boston, stands now a bust of Mr. Alcott himself modeled by the artist daughter, appropriate emblem of one whose place at the head of his family was never doubted or questioned by wife or daughter.

In this room were enacted many home scenes such as those depicted in "Little Women" when Jo went often to her father in his study. "She gave him entire confidence, he gave her the help she needed and both found consolation in the act; for the time had come when they could talk together not only as father and daughter, but as man and woman, able and glad to serve each other with mutual sympathy as well as mutual love. Happy thoughtful times there in the old study which Jo called the church with one member and from which she came with fresh courage and renewed cheerfulness."

The little room behind the study was May Alcott's studio. Strangely unsuited and inadequate it would appear, probably used more as a place to keep paraphernalia than for actual work. All about the house one is beset with the sense of two families merged into one, so intimately did Miss Alcott impart her temperaments, sayings and doings of herself and her sisters into the story of the March sisters.

How vividly, for instance, the dining room recalls the picture of Hannah stalking in each morning and depositing the two hot muffins on the table for Meg and Jo to carry, instead of muffs, as they fared forth to their daily tasks; or of the feast that Amy made for the schoolmates who did not come, the lobster of omnibus fame, and the final intrusion of the satiated family, fed overlong on cake and salad.

In the parlor is the piano that belonged to Elizabeth Alcott, and, though it is not to the outward eye the little cabinet that Mr. Laurence sent over, one can almost see Beth sitting there, softly

touching the yellow keys and singing her "Shepherd Boy" hymn:

"He that is down need fear no fall,
He that is low, no pride;
He that is humble ever shall
Have God to be his guide."

The upper rooms have preserved the drawings that May Alcott made, Guido's "Aurora," Thorwaldsen's "Night and Morning" and less familiar madonnas in her own room; in her sister Louisa's room, the owl and the lily that she painted because Miss Alcott had become so interested in watching the original that she thought she would miss them.

A handbill fastened to the wall in the latter room attracts by its quaint appearance, and with mingled feelings of amusement and wonder, one reads of a literary entertainment announced for the evening of Jan. 15, 1875, when "the Concord Sage and Gifted Sire of Louisa May Alcott" will speak!

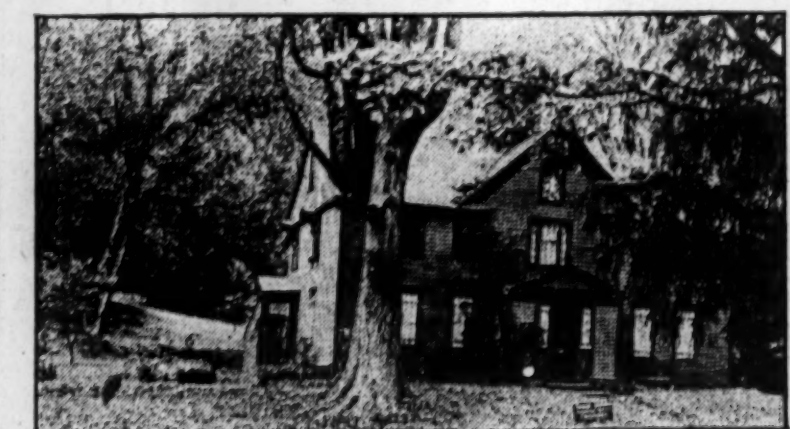
Although the sign before the door of the Orchard house bears only the name of Louise May Alcott, the house is inevitably a tribute to the whole family. It is impossible to separate them, their own fidelity to the family tie was so perfect.

Miss Alcott's success as a writer dated from the day she began writing of her own home circle, and was never so marked when she deviated from it, while the name of "Little Women" was taken from Mr. Alcott's lips, who so spoke of his daughters habitually, long before it was guessed that they were to be famous in a book.

ASTOR ESTATE TAXES FIXED

NEW YORK—William Vincent Astor will pay New York a state tax of \$2,741,835, on \$88,959,599. The tax was fixed by the surrogate on Friday. The tax on the entire estate of the late John Jacob Astor is \$3,316,992. This includes \$100,000 against the estate of the child, John Jacob Astor; \$177,570 against Muriel Astor and \$200,450 on Mr. Astor's second wife, Madeline Force Astor.

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American Events Reviewed

WHATEVER information the Mexican minister brought to President Wilson has had no apparent effect upon the intent of the administration toward the Huerta regime. The watchful public, solicitous for national honor quite as much as for the interests of men who have invested in Mexico with full realization of the peril of their venture, has not been left in doubt as to the returning diplomat. He has been simply communicative. Before the Senate committee on foreign affairs he offered in detail his plan for recognition of the present precarious government in the Mexican capital, a qualified recognition, with its chief condition the requirement that there shall be a presidential election in October, with all possible safeguards to determine what the will of Mexico is as to her rulers. Members of the Senate committee are represented as captivated by Mr. Wilson's apparent impartiality and his clearness of view and are inclined to adopt his plan. The White House has not been so impressed.

Meanwhile the administration has been called to the active defense of its plan for currency legislation. Defense, indeed, has turned to attack. The currency bill has had its needed measure of public discussion. It is not observable that it has been slighted in any section of the country. Sentiment has gravitated to the point where it can be measured and there is discovered a very nearly solid opposition to the measure by the banks. The President gives no indication of a purpose to yield the ground he has taken and none to shun an open encounter if needed.

The secretary of the treasury, whose appointment it will be remembered was highly praised by the financiers, has invited their wrath by his statement that the 2 per cent bonds, which are largely held to secure circulation, were being depressed on the market by the connivance of the bankers as a means of attack upon the currency plans of the administration. The rejoinder is of a kind to convince the bystander that the charge was not without some foundation. The slow-moving tariff debate leaves the senators time for the outside discussion of these other questions of livelier interest. Spite of the measured assault of the Republican set speeches in opposition and the outright refusal of the Louisiana senators to accept free sugar, the tariff bill is assured its passage in almost any form that the hand of the President may finally give it.

Mexico Being Left to Settle Its Own Problem

Every day of the week has brought some contribution to the discussion of Mexican affairs but it has been equally true that no one day's product has seemed to have value left over night. Mr. Wilson's return is the close of diplomatic recognition and no indication is given that the administration will be hurried in reopening it. An act of violence by the insurgents was treated by the press predisposed to intervention as giving the final and conclusive reason for vigorous entrance by the government into the situation. A day was time enough to remove it from the position of a cause of war. The minister's statement of his project of recognition of the Huerta government and its kindly reception by members of the Senate answered another day's use. The one abiding fact is President Wilson's poise. That is permanent and a fair expression of the general disposition of the country as far as its discoverable from other than senatorial sources, a disposition to let Mexico work out her own problem.

The case against recognition of Huerta has been strongly and clearly stated by Senator Bacon, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. He has not forgotten what is kindly overlooked in much of the discussion, that Sig. Huerta is in the presidency by revolution and he reasons that the recognition by the United States would be taking up the cause of a revolutionary faction which happened to get possession of the capital. Concern that there will be any entry into Mexico by the United States, until it can be an aid to settlement of the dispute and pacification by friendly action, is altogether allayed by the President's evident purpose to stay out until that opportunity is offered or created.

Secretary McAdoo Becomes Conspicuous

Mr. McAdoo, the secretary of the treasury, has relieved Secretary Bryan and the attorney-general from the gaze of the public by his outright charge upon the men of finance that they were making difficult the carrying out of the administration's policy of currency reform and bank control by depressing the market price of government bonds. The charge is denied and resented. Proof is rather excitedly demanded, but the charge is not one that lends itself easily to exact evidence and the utmost investigation is likely to be less conclusive than even those that have been occupying congressional committees.

The fact of real value and one that is not questioned is that the banks as now constituted are to array themselves against the currency bill that has come out of the long discussion and has the promise in it of attaining what the banks and the business of the country have wanted. Whether they would descend to the use of the power they unquestionably have in the markets to make difficult legislation that they opposed may be left to the suppositions of those who care to engage in supposing. That they will have power in the Senate to block for the present the con-

sideration of the bill will not be similarly questioned.

In keeping with the idea of the proposed currency act, Secretary McAdoo marks out a novel step when he announces that the treasury will make deposits of from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in the national banks of the South and West to facilitate the movement of crops and that for the first time in the history of American finance the government will accept not only federal but state and municipal bonds and prime commercial paper as security. The banks will be required to pay 2 per cent interest. The accommodation to the treasury will extend to broadened beyond that of past efforts to supply the money for crop handling in the way it is proposed to make the currency of the future responsive to business needs, by what seems the perfectly natural process of permitting the paper, that is the foundation of business transactions win its return in money. Business and the government draw near to each other in the project without peril to security.

Southern Opposition to Restriction of Futures

The tariff bill now in the Senate is not free from the parasitic burden known as a rider, and attention is to be drawn to it with some emphasis if the press of the South can be taken as showing the extent of the feeling over it. Under the guise of taxing the transactions of the dealers in futures it undertakes to prevent this form of trading and is credited with accomplishing that end if it becomes a part of the law. The regulation of dealings in commodities outside of actual deliveries has long been a problem of legislators. It is recalled that when the present chief justice of the United States was a senator he stoutly and effectively opposed the taxing of futures on the ground that it was an unconstitutional interference with business and that it would be disastrous to the producers. This is the view of the South. It is held that the confinement of the markets to the actual business of delivering the commodity and getting the current price would put the grower at the mercy of the buyer, that manufacturers would take advantage of the overloaded market and that the unhampered operation of the law of supply and demand would bring disaster. On both practical and moral grounds the defenders of the cotton producers declare that the trading for future delivery is justified, that the taxing it out of existence would close the cotton exchanges and that the injury to the growers would in time be shared by the consumers of their product throughout the world.

The difficulty of this class of legislation is in eliminating speculation of a kind and degree that works injury while preserving the right to dealings that have a commercial and beneficial effect. The case is strongly made out that the taxing device would accomplish just this injury. The interests of the planters may find no equally effective defender to the present chief justice but the line of his pleading will be counted upon to be taken up and to secure the defeat of the threatened restraint.

Judge Lindsey Faces a Vigorous Recall Campaign

Intimations are strongly made in Colorado that when Judge B. B. Lindsey takes the field to fight the recall he will face not alone nor chiefly an organization known as the Women's Protective League but the corporations who have not forgotten him. The organization which has procured the application of the recall is declared to be only a cover for the accumulated opposition of the interests that he has offended in the course of his career. Beyond the personal considerations the case presents, the campaign will command national interest as the test of the rather modern device of the recall, which interrupts the official in the course of his service and demands that he justify his title to serve out the term for which he was chosen.

Judge Lindsey's political connections, his association with the advanced ideas of political institutions, bar any complaint against the recall as a weapon. He has to meet it and by his experience with it contribute to the general estimate of its value. As has happened with the referendum in several recent instances, it has been found useful to the interests that have been most opposed to the adoption of the new instruments for arriving at the wish of the people as to their laws and the people who administer them. The end sought being the best service, any upset of a useful public man may be the artful employment of the recall would be less a disaster to him personally than a denial of the claims for this device as the means of good government. It is a contest that has high estimate of the value of Judge Lindsey's work.

Return of the Davis Cup Causes Rejoicing

Not since the Olympic games gave Americans new cause for pride in athletic prowess has an event given such satisfaction of the same sort as the winning of the Davis cup. All the greater has been the interest in the contest which has brought the world's championship in lawn tennis to America because it was more than ever before an international affair, Germans, French, Belgians, Canadians, South Africans, and Australians as well as the English and American players being engaged in the contest. The cup went to Australia in 1907 and remained there five years and it is 10 years ago that it departed from the land where it was first offered and to which it is now brought back. The

finals in the contest were detailed to the world as are few athletic engagements.

Pennsylvania's Governor Has a Difficult Task

Under provisions of its state constitution that are not ordinary and are at best open to question as to their wisdom, the state of Pennsylvania puts upon its Governor an enormous responsibility as to appropriations. Governor Tener has now completed a careful personal survey of all the expenditures provided by the last session of the Legislature and with such discrimination as is possible has marked some with approval, reduced others and vetoed a considerable number. What was left for his hand was the compression of \$89,000,000 of appropriations by the Legislature to the point where they would fall within the state's revenue of \$65,000,000. This he has accomplished by his personal decision, which is not subject to review. His conclusions are final. The provision of the constitution is as follows:

"The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items in any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void."

Apparently an ingenious arrangement to check extravagance and correct mistakes, its practical operation is the reverse, and all the responsibility of denying special or reducing local demands is left to the unaided Governor. The result is disappointing to the expectant seekers for favor and aid, but the blame is wholly upon the Governor. The difficulties of his task are the lesser reason for condemning the arrangement, the larger one being that it seems to be a positive producer of legislative irresponsibility.

In another way, Pennsylvania is warning the other states. The long list of bills passed upon by the Governor includes more in number than are for private or semi-private institutions than for those that are owned and managed by the state. Denominational institutions in great number are allowed money from the state treasury by legislative appropriation. The Governor can by no possibility reverse this process, and there come through a reduced but still very large number of these special favors. The state allowance of \$2,000,000 for the improvement of Philadelphia's harbor has to be cut down to \$500,000 in order to preserve for denominational schools and privately conducted charities their share

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. C. B. Wheeler, ordnance department, or a commissioned assistant, make one visit to each of following places to inspect field batteries of militia: Worcester, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Branford, Conn.; Manchester, N. H.

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Wheeler, ordnance department, or a commissioned assistant, make one visit to each of following places to inspect ordnance material and witness target practice: Ft. Williams, Maine, August; Ft. Constitution, New Hampshire, August; Ft. Rodman, Massachusetts, August; Ft. Terry, New York, August; Ft. H. G. Wright, New York, September.

Depot quartermaster, New York city, or a commissioned assistant, will make not to exceed one visit per month to Gloversville, N. Y., to inspect factory of Gloversville Knitting Company, and manufacture of woolen gloves.

Maj. C. M. Saltzman, signal corps, to New York city, to inspect radio equipment.

Orders July 21, relating to First Lieut. E. F. Graham, fifteenth cavalry, revoked.

First Lieut. A. H. Wilson, cavalry, relieved from present duties; to West Point, N. Y., for duty.

First Lieut. H. L. Hull, medical corps, relieved from duty at Ft. Terry, N. Y., on arrival of First Lieut. H. M. Robertson, medical corps, to Texas City, Texas, for duty at Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo.

Capt. C. F. Craig, medical corps, relieved assistant to curator of the army medical museum and assistant instructor, army medical school, Oct. 1; to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report by letter to commanding officer that post and to commanding officer, central department.

First Lieut. D. M. Ashbridge, coast artillery corps, relieved assignment to fourth company and placed on unassigned list; report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Delaware.

Orders June 7 assigning First Lieut. G. Marshall, coast artillery corps, to one hundred and sixty-sixth company, amended to assign him to one hundred and sixty-fourth company.

First Lieut. C. L. Corbin, coast artillery corps, relieved assignment seventy-third company and placed on unassigned list, Aug. 26; report to commanding officer, coast defenses Chesapeake bay, for duty on staff.

First Lieut. F. M. Barrows, fourth field artillery, inspector-instructor field artillery militia Missouri, Kansas and Texas, to Fort Riley, Kan., and report to commanding officer, sixth field artillery, for target practice Sept. 20 to 30.

Second Lieut. J. Plasmeyer, Jr., fifteenth cavalry, Winchester, Va., for duty.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Morgan, eleventh cavalry, to Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. G. B. Jones, medical reserve corps, relieved from duty at Camp E. S. Otis, canal zone, Panama; to home

and report by telegraph to the adjutant general of the army.

Following officers coast artillery corps transferred or assigned as indicated Sept. 2:

First Lieut. N. P. Rogers, Jr., sixth to fifty-second company; R. D. Bates, fifty-eighth to one hundred and twenty-fifth company; F. Hanna, one hundred and sixty-eighth to fifty-fifth; second Lieut. H. A. Wingate, sixth to eighty-third company; A. B. Quinton, Jr., relieved thirty-fifth company to one hundred and first company; A. S. Buyers, relieved thirty-fifth company to one hundred and first company; E. L. Osborne, forty-first to sixty-seventh company; P. W. Evans, fifty-eighth to one hundred and sixteenth company; W. A. Borden, sixteenth company to eighty-second company; F. T. Armstrong, sixty-ninth company to fifty-first company; W. C. Washington, seventy-third to one hundred and twenty-eighth company; W. O. Rawls, one hundred and eighteenth company to one hundred and sixty-fourth company; C. A. Waldman, one hundred and eighteenth to sixty-first company; C. G. Young, one hundred and sixty-sixth to one hundred and sixty-second company; E. B. Spiller, one hundred and sixty-eighth to twentieth company; H. A. Strauss, one hundred and sixty-ninth to fourteenth company.

Following second lieutenants relieved assignment to regiment indicated and placed on unassigned list: A. B. Young, twenty-seventh infantry; D. B. Crafton, third infantry; W. E. Selbie, from fourth infantry; C. H. White, fifth infantry.

Leaves of absence: First Lieut. G. B. Jones, medical reserve corps, four months; Capt. F. S. Bowen, infantry, one month; Capt. M. Churchill, fifth field artillery, leave extended three days; Capt. L. E. Bennett, coast artillery corps, three months; Second Lieut. X. F. Blauvelt, seventh infantry, one month.

Navy Orders

Commander L. M. Nulton, detached naval war college; to duty in command of the Nashville.

Lieut.-Commander C. E. Courtney, detached bureau of steam engineering; to command the Duncan.

Lieut. T. A. Kittling, detached the Minnesota; to Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. J. F. Daniels, detached naval academy; to command the Burrows.

Lieut. E. J. Marquart, detached the Ohio; to the Arkansas as ordnance officer.

Lieut. W. W. Smyth, detached the Arkansas; to the Minnesota as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. C. W. Mauldin, detached Indian Head, Md.; to the Ohio as first lieutenant.

Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C.; to the Rhode Island.

Lieut. (junior grade) Francis Cogswell, to naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign M. A. Mitchee, detached the Annapolis, to the California.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Helm, medical reserve corps, detached navy recruiting station, Richmond, Va.; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Ensign H. D. Bode, detached the California, to the Annapolis.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Saurman, medical reserve corps, to duty naval medical school, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon B. F. Eden, medical reserve corps, to duty navy recruiting station, Minneapolis, Minn.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. Calver, medical reserve corps, to duty naval medical school, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon B. C. Willis, medical reserve corps, to navy recruiting station, Richmond, Va.

Assistant Surgeon W. W. Hargrave, medical reserve corps, to duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon L. C. Williams, to naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon H. D. Johnson, to duty navy yard, Puget sound, Wash.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Taylor, detached naval recruiting station, Minneapolis, Minn., to navy recruiting station, New York, N. Y.

Paymaster E. F. Hall, detached the New Hampshire, to connection fitting out the Texas and duty on board when commissioned.

Boatswain Gregory Cullen, to duty Key West, Fla.

Machinist J. W. Boldt, detached the Galveston, to the St. Louis.

Machinist J. A. Ward, detached the St. Louis, to the Galveston.

Chief Carpenter L. S. Warford, detached navy yard, Mare island, Cal., to the California.

Carpenter Herbert Duthie, detached the California, to home, wait orders.

Movements of Vessels
The Reid and the Preston from Charleston to Newport.

The Maryland arrived at Controller bay, Alaska.

The Alabama, from Bermuda to New York.

The Sonoma, from New York yard to Newport.

The Petrel, from New York yard to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Jason, from Sewall Point to Portsmouth, N. H.

The California arrived at Victoria, B. C.

The Wheeling arrived at Puerto Mexico.

The Orion arrived at Newport News.

The Denver arrived at Corinto.

The Yorktown, from Corinto to Saline Cruz, Mexico.

Notes
Torpedo tender Severn ordered placed in reserve at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as practicable after arrival.

Fuel ships Nero and Saturn placed in reserve at navy yard, Puget sound, Wash., July 21.

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Pannonia Aug. 12 Carpathia Aug. 19

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station, Richmond, Va.; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

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THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

With a puff and a luff and a skip and a skirl
Seven gay breezes came by with a whirl;
Seven gay breezes blew seventy ways
Much to the Busyville Bee folks' amaze.

One blew a cherry at Buzz with such power
It went at the rate of a hundred an hour;
If Buzz had not made a good catch with four hands
It might have conveyed him to far away lands.

Sue plucks a branch of Queen Anne's pretty lace
(She calls it wild carrot) to shelter her face;
It makes a nice parasol, dainty and fine,
But now it's a parachute, I should opine.

Butterfly's bonnet and parasol fly
But chickadee to secure them will try;
He's ruffled and buffed but plows to the rescue,
My words (as the birds do) seem blowing all askew.

It's hard to talk straight and retain your opinions
When breezes are blowing your pen or your pinions;
So Sam does not know what he thinks about things
As he whirls off the page with the seedling on wings.

But Lida keeps cool in her strange situation,
Though one might excuse her for some consternation;
She stands on a maple seed, winged like a glider—
Now who will go riding and gliding beside her?

And there's Mister Tree Frog, just showing his nose,
Been singing for rain and he thinks, I suppose,
This breeze is of rain the too boisterous herald,
And wonders if this time too loudly he carolled.

The gay Brown-eyed Susans are nodding and winking,
Their ruffles too roughly are ruffled, I'm thinking;
They all should be sent right away to the laundry,
And yet if it rains there will not be a lawn dry!

Hop tried to go leaping down out of the whirls,
But he got his foot caught by a grasshopper girl's,
Who, using her wing as a whirligig fan,
That moment like him for a hiding place ran.

The Ladybirds, Mister and Missis, were there,
On a head of tall grass they were taking the air;
They're taking the air still, as one understands,
And Polka has use for all four of his hands.

Ma'am Spider is clutching her flyaway web,
It's slithered to slathers, as somebody said;
And Biff turns a somersault opposite Baff,
But neither has time at the other to laugh.

The breeze with two bees there is cutting such capers
We really will not put their names in the papers;
For you, when your hair is all blown out of curl,
Don't like to be noticed—if you are a girl.

Right off of the page it is blowing the bees,
This rollicking, frolicking, skylarking breeze;
The rhyme is the reason for turning the breeze on
Not to blow up the bees—such a reason were treason!

HOLLYHOCK DOLLS AND
BURDOCK BUR FURNITURE

SOMETIMES I look about me at my little girl friends in the city, with their almost endless collections of toys, their real dolls with real hair, their real chairs and their real beds with real feather pillows, and think what favored children they are, writes Rose M. Carr in the Woman's Magazine.

And yet, I wonder. Are my little girl friends in the city really as rich in playthings as I was when I was a little girl on the country? Are they happier? Can any of them go into the garden and gather a whole lapful of dolls, if they choose? Can they pick their doll furniture by the basketful, or dishes by the pocketful? Could they discard these dolls and furniture and dishes at pleasure, knowing more could be gathered and picked the next day and the next and the next?

Of course, to do this you have to live in the country or near the country. Of course, too, there has to be a hedge of hollyhocks growing in your mother's flower garden, and your father has to overlook the growth of a few burdock weeds.

Some fathers try never to do this, because they spread so very fast and choke out the vegetables and grass. But my father always left a few just so that we could have our regular season of making doll furniture.

And, besides all this, you have to have a big oak tree growing in your pasture. And when you have all these things let me tell you what to do.

Choose the color you prefer for your dolly's gown—red, white, pink or cerise. Also decide whether she shall be a Directoire lady of the eighteenth century or a colonial dame of the seventeenth or eighteenth. If she is to be Directoire, choose a hollyhock blossom that is still only half open. If colonial, choose the fullest, fluffiest one you can find. Be sure to leave the short stem attached to the blossom when you pluck it, for this

must be the pivot on which to fasten her head.

Place this blossom with its petals down and this will be miladi's body, fully arrayed. For the head, choose a white, or very delicate pink, bud, in which the petals are beginning to show. Pinch off the little stem, not too close to the top, for enough must be left to make a nice green cap or bonnet for the dolly.

With a pin or a sharp pointed bit of stick mark the eyes, nose and mouth on a smooth side of the bud, holding it upside down. This will usually bruise the soft petal sufficiently to make an impression, though a pencil mark makes lovely bright eyes. Now place this head on the stem of miladi's body, petals down again. What could be more charming than this dainty little hollyhock lady?

For burdock furniture a lot of burs must be gathered. Stick one upon the other to form legs, backs, and seats of chairs. You'll find no trouble in sticking them. But do not let one come in contact with your hair. Sofas, sideboards, tables, and beds can be made with them.

Centerpieces and counterpanes you can weave from the petals of ox-eyed daisies. For the pillows and cushions, pin up large poppy leaves and stuff them with thistle-down. You'll find your pins growing on the thorn-tree nearby.

Who has not heard of acorn cups and saucers, plates and vegetable bowls? It is needless to go into detail about them, since even city children can find oak trees growing in the parks and are allowed by the policemen to carry away all the acorns they want.

BIRD'S RED SHIRT

"Oh, mamma," said the small boy from the city when he first saw a robin, "come look at this sparrow with a red flannel shirt on."

WHY?

WHY can we hear so much better over water than over land? Sound is composed of waves of different lengths transmitted through the air, and these waves can be interrupted and broken up by coming in contact with any obstacle, as the waves of water are broken up when they strike a rock. Now, on the land sound waves cannot travel very far without striking against houses or trees or mountains of other obstacles to their progress, and these prevent the sound traveling to a great distance. On the sea, however, or on a great lake, where the surface is perfectly level, it is possible to hear for a very long distance, simply because there is no hindrance to the path taken by the sound.—Children's Magazine.

ASSISTANT FARMERS THAT
HAVE HOMES IN THE GROUND

ONIONS, turnips, beets, tomatoes, peas, celery—my! I guess I'll have as grown-up a garden as grandfather's is!" exclaimed Willie, happily, as he named over the different seeds he was going to plant, so soon as he got his "corner lot" ready for the beds.

Suddenly he stopped digging, and began striking his hoe vigorously into the soft soil.

"What's the matter, Willie?" called grandfather from the onion-bed. "What have you found?"

"One, two, ten, twenty—why, hundreds of them, grandfather! And they'll eat every seed I plant!" exclaimed Willie, as he began to cut the soil with his hoe more vigorously than ever.

"Hundreds of what?" And grandfather raised himself slowly from his knees.

"Worms, grandfather; and I'll not have a single thing come up!"

The little fellow's face looked a very picture of despair as visions of early vegetables—a surprise for father—that he had planned to take back to his city home suddenly disappeared.

"Why I never call them worms,"

CREAM NUT FUDGE

Take three teaspoonfuls of white sugar, one teaspoonful of milk, or enough to cover, butter size of walnut; let it boil, and when a little of it dropped in cold water becomes medium hard, it is done. Then add three fourths cup of English walnuts, chopped fine; little vanilla; stir constantly until cool; pour into buttered plate and cut into squares. Philadelphia Times.

MORNING-GLORY

"Hark!" says Morning Glory.
"Hear what all my bells are chiming—
Blue and pink—so softly rhyming—
'Keep on climbing! Keep on climbing!'
This is all their story."
—From a Year of Beautiful Thoughts.

ASSISTANT FARMERS THAT
HAVE HOMES IN THE GROUND

"But they are worms—angle-worms, grandfather."

"Yes, but I never call them so," laughed grandfather at the serious little face. "I call them farmers—my assistant farmers; and the more work I have for them, the better I like it."

"Farmers! Worms farmers—and work? Why, grandfather, all they do is squirm and wiggle."

"Certainly, that's their work. Don't you see they angle their way through the soil, and so make it light and loose? They are regular little plows—fertilizing the soil, too, as they plow, so to speak."

"But—but, grandfather, don't they eat the seeds while they're resting?"

"No, indeed; my little assistants don't destroy. They only aid in my crop-raising."

"I—I didn't know I was going to have some hired help this summer, when you gave me my little garden," laughed Willie.

"You're not going to?" chuckled grandfather, as he returned to his onion-bed. "They work for nothing!"—A. F. Caldwell, in Sunbeam.

BOY DESCRIBES CAMPING
TRIP OF A PARTY OF NINE

A COMPANY composed of eight other boys and myself enjoyed a very pleasant camping trip recently, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. Our chosen site being on a river bank, for a very moderate sum enough lumber was secured to build a cook.

The campers were divided into groups of three, each squad alternately performing its allotted tasks. One squad set table, cooked and washed dishes; another cut wood for meals; while the third was required to bring drinking water from a spring. As the duties of each squad were changed daily, this was no great task for any one.

The expenses of hauling our outfit were greatly minimized, as we simply put out "goods and chattels" on a raft and towed them back to town, thus saving the cost of freight. Our number was large enough to admit buying at wholesale prices such canned goods as potted meats, sardines, salmon, et cetera. Fresh milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables were brought daily by neighboring farmers, while our nets in the river supplied us with fish.

A small brick enclosure about 18 inches high, 24 inches long and 20 inches wide, with an oblong piece of tin in which a hole had been cut for a chimney placed on top, served as a stove.

Our table consisted of three one-inch boards about 14 inches wide by five feet long, nailed to stumps of trees which we had cut down for this purpose. Our seats were long boards of the same dimensions on either side of the table.

ONLY ONE PIECE

Olive and Fred, aged 5 and 3 respectively, had just been seated at the table for their supper. Olive saw there was only one piece of pie on the table, and immediately she set up a wail which brought her mother to the spot.

"Why, Olive, what are you crying about?" asked her mother.

"Because there ain't any pie for brother," was the tearful response.—Nettie Rand Miller.

"TO A T"

There is an expression in common use, "It suits to a T," which is an exceedingly old one.

The T square or rule is an instrument used by mechanics when great exactness is required.

When anything is exactly right, "it suits to a T." That is, it is correct in every way, as work measured by a T would be.—Detroit Free Press.

BIG DIFFERENCE

Wilton—Isn't school funny, mamma? Mamma—Funny, Wilton; why do you think it funny?

Wilton—Why, because it always takes me ten minutes to get there and only about two minutes to get home.—Harpers Young People.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

BALLOON RACE

FOR a balloon race several hoops will be needed and a fan for each player. The hoops should be suspended about five feet from the ground; the balloons, in the course of the race, must pass through them in regular order. The balloons should be on short cords with a tiny bag of sand on each, so that their buoyancy will keep them in the air about on a line with the center of the hoops.

Each player has one balloon assigned to him, with his number plainly marked on the little bag; and the balloons must be sent through the hoops by the wind from the fans.

This game has many possibilities and may be played by any number of persons. It may be made long or short, easy or difficult, to suit the players and the size of the field. At least two hoops should be used, and if desired and the space permits the hoops may be arranged like croquet arches and the general rules of that

game may be followed.—Ladies Home Journal.

DASH TO THE POLE

"The dash to the pole" is an interesting racing game, in which balls play a part. Have a dash about 100 yards long. Arrange four pegs; five feet apart, on parallel lines at each end of the dash, making four tracks. At half the length of each track, midway between start and finish, lay a ball on the ground. At a given signal the racers start off, those on tracks one and three starting from one end of the dash and those on tracks two and four from the opposite end, so that they pass half way. As each passes his ball his game is to strike it with his foot, so that it will hit the peg at the end of his track, and he must also endeavor to reach the peg before his opponents. Reaching the peg first scores 10, ball striking peg 20. Ball striking opponent's peg "foul," and racer must resign his track to another. Sixty points completes the game.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

SONG BIRDS AND SILENT
ONES WORK HARD FOR MAN

THERE is no farmer in the land who does not know the kingbird, although probably he calls it the bee martin. This bird underwent years of persecution because it was supposed to be the enemy of the honey bee, writes Edward B. Clark in the Country Gentleman. It lives entirely on insects and once in a while it eats a bee. The man who owned hives saw the kingbird snap up a bee and apparently instantly concluded that it ate nothing else. This bird lives almost wholly on winged insects of a kind injurious . . .

Two men of Uncle Sam's survey had a suspicion that *Tyrannus tyrannus*—this is the kingbird's other name—was being badly treated. An examination showed that nearly everything the kingbird ate was something which living was inimical to the farmer's interests.

The kingbird is the guardian of the poultry yard and the cornfield. If a pair has chosen for a summer home a tree near the newly planted field, a crow will be allowed to come within foraging distance. The kingbird dislikes the crow and the crow avoids the kingbird. No hawk will come within swooping range of a chicken if this bird is on guard.

The house wren is the busiest of all American birds. When it is not eating it is either singing or building make-believe nests. Until about 10 years ago the house wren was one of the most abundant of garden birds. It nests in a hole in a tree, in a crevice under the porch roof, or, if it is given a chance, in a box or a tin can put up for its use. The wren has been disappearing from many of the localities where it was abundant. Theodore Roosevelt is sorrowing because it virtually has deserted Oyster Bay. He wants to know the reason. He thinks the answer is "English sparrows," and doubtless he thinks right.

But house wrens have not been exterminated. Perhaps there are as many of them as ever. They simply have gone afield a little distance to get away from the persecution of the feathered alien. The bird can be brought back to the farm yard and the garden by getting rid of the English sparrow.

Wrens raise big families and every member of those families is hungry. I once held the watch on a wren, which was busy feeding its nestlings. It carried food to the young 110 times in an hour. Both parent birds were about the nest and it is possible that each had a share in the feeding process, but as near as I could determine one bird did all the work, although as a usual thing both father and mother wren labor side by side in the care of their nestlings.

Is it worth while to have the wren in the dooryard? Its song alone makes it worth while, and then if you add to the service of song its 16 hours' work daily in the destruction of grasshoppers, cutworms, weevils, spiders and bugs, the question answers itself.

Everybody in the United States who has looked twice at a bird knows the flicker, although perhaps he does not know him by that name, for the flicker carries 36 local names round with him. He is the pic-bois jaune of the Creoles

of Louisiana, the yarrup of the Canadians, the high-hole, the yellowhammer, the pigeon woodpecker and a score or so other things to the people who live in between. The naturalists call the flicker *Colaptes auratus*, and this must be the name of definite identification.

Perhaps back in the centuries the flicker was wholly a woodpecker; today he spends as much time on the ground as he does in the tree. His specialty is ant hunting, his appetite for these industrious and frequently injurious creatures being as great as that of the tapir.

There are probably not more than a dozen, or at the outside a score, of American birds that do more harm than good. There are nine hundred or more American species all told, and one might pick out the good-deeds subjects haphazard, with little fear of going wrong. What is true of the wren, the grosbeak, the kingbird and the flicker is true of their kindred. The familiar birds are those whose work easily and quickly can be seen and understood. The unfamiliar birds are at the same good work in the hedges of osage, privet and wild honeysuckle. They work in retirement and without ostentation, but they work well and constantly.

The insect eaters are not the only birds of service. The seed eaters, like the goldfinch and the scores of species of the native sparrow tribe, forage daily for their thistle seeds and their weed seeds and help the farmer keep down the choking pests.

The goldfinch stays in the North all winter, but only his familiars know him in his drab raiment. In the fall I have heard farmers say, "The goldfinch is gone," and yet at the moment the birds were no farther away than the pasture gate. In summer this bird enemy of every kind of thistle wears a livery of gold and black. He is a picture when he is perched on the crimson top of a swaying thistle.

All of the hawks except two or three species are beneficial. They are among the best friends the farmer has; yet in almost every farmhouse in the land the shotgun stands ready for use when the clucking of a hen or a shadow moving over the field gives warning of the approach of a red-tail or a broad-wing.

Rodents which destroy crops are the favorite food of the American hawks. Occasionally they pick up a chicken. The Cooper and the sharp-shinned hawks and possibly one other species are the only predatory birds in this country which should be kept at a distance from the farm.

The American sparrows eat weed seeds and vary their diet with insects. The so-called warblers, of which we have 40 or 50 species, live on the minute insects which thrive upon the foliage of trees and shrubs. The warblers are incessant workers and, with them working and eating are one. The swallows live entirely upon winged insects, mosquitoes, gnats and flies.

All the song birds and all the silent birds give their service to man and they ask only to be let alone.

VARIOUS KINDS OF LIGHT
AND HOW COLORS DIFFER

THE source of all light, except the light from fires and their kin, is a substance raised to a temperature sufficient to set up waves in the surrounding ether, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Light waves vary in length between 1-33,400 and 1-650,000 of an inch, the first being extreme red and the second being extreme violet. Rays of white light have a length of 1-45,000 of an inch. The sun is a great mass of white hot matter.

In an arc lamp it is the white hot particles of carbon floating between the two electrodes which produce light. In the incandescent lamp it is the hairpin filament inside the glass globe which, when heated by electricity, gives off light waves. In gas and oil lamps light is produced by the heated particles of carbon in the flame above the wick or mantle.

The ordinary candle flame gives from two to three candlepower per square inch, while the sun at zenith gives 600,000 candlepower per square inch. The arc light ranks next to sunlight, with 10,000 candlepower per square inch, and the best tungsten filament incandescents give about 1100 candlepower.

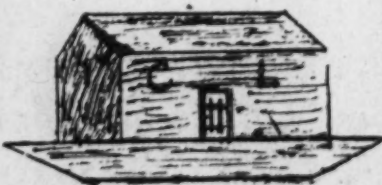
The prism shows us that white light is composed of a happy blend of all the colors of the spectrum. The sun gives the only pure white light, with the arc lamp a close second and the metal filament incandescents taking third place. Sky light, such as comes from the north on a clear day, is bluish white. Gas mantles give a greenish light, open flame a yellow light and kerosene an orange light.

In the dark no color exists. The color of light depends upon the length of the waves. The light source which we know as red gives off only waves of a length to produce that particular color. A body appears red because its surface absorbs all the other waves and reflects the red waves back into the eye. A thing looks black when it is capable of absorbing all the colors at once. Light rays,

being in active motion, produce heat when they meet with resistance in their path. That is why black clothing is warmer than white clothing, the resistance being on the surface of the white clothing and nearer the skin when we wear black.

Light rays themselves are invisible. When they move through the ether alone our eyes cannot see them; consequently all is total darkness.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Question: What occupation? (Answer one week from today.)

PUZZLE ANSWER

Answer to word puzzle printed a week ago today: Tennyson. (Toys, nose, yes, nest, tone, note.)

SUGAR CANDY

Take two cupfuls of "A" brown sugar, one third cupful good vinegar, two thirds cupful of water; boil without stirring until it crimps in cold water. Turn out upon a buttered platter and pour the desired flavor over it. When sufficiently cool pull until white and twisting. Have the hands clean and dry; do not use butter on them. This rule is varied by using different flavorings, and makes excellent candy by pouring it over nuts or popcorn.—Philadelphia Times.

MEXICAN KISSES

Put into a saucepan two cups of brown sugar and a half cup of milk and cook gently until a little dropped into cold water will ball if rubbed between the fingers. It will take about 10 minutes to reach this stage. Be sure to stir constantly while boiling or it will scorch. Add a heaping tablespoon of butter and as soon as it is melted remove from the fire and beat steadily until the mixture looks creamy and slightly granulated. Stir in at once a pound of English walnuts, broken into bits. Beat well and turn into buttered pan to harden.—Philadelphia Times.

BEE'S MANY TRIPS

A bee is a "busy bee," for it is said that in order to obtain enough honey for a load it has to visit many hundreds of flowers. It averages 20 trips a day, and from 20 to 30 pounds of honey are yearly produced by the hive, according to its size.—Harper's Young People.

LITTLE PROBLEM

77. If a pair of shoes and a pair of laces cost \$3.10 and the shoes cost \$3 more than the laces, what do the laces cost?

Answer to Little Problem No. 76.—The laundry charged two cents for each collar and three cents for each cuff.

DOZENS OF WAYS THE LITTLE
FOLKS CAN BE ENTERTAINED

HUNDREDS of mothers write asking for play helps for vacation time, says the Delineator, which gives a number of pastimes, and proposes this vacation kit for home or going away in the summer:

Some plain white drawing paper.
Some sheets of tracing paper.

Several blank-books for use as scrap paper.

A few sheets of blue-print paper.
A carpenter's pencil.

A box of colored crayons or water-color paints.

Coarse needles, colored worsted and coarse linen thread.

A pair of blunt kindergarten scissors.
Several packages of squares of colored paper.

Kindergarten construction paper and white or gray cards.

A five-pound box of prepared clay.
A pot of paste.

The kindergarten occupation of stringing to make chains will give happiness to a child. Let him cut colored kindergarten slips into links and combine the links to make chains. He may string kindergarten straws and papers.

With a coarse needle and linen thread or heavy shoe thread he will find delight in stringing out-of-door materials—peas, soaked beans, wild field flowers, acorns, red and yellow kernels of corn, rose-hips, bittersweet berries, pine-needles, maple seeds, haws and hemlock cones.

The child of 4 to 6 should have coarse kindergarten picture sewing prepared for his vacation play. Show him how to overcast with worsted many small canvases or tarlatan bags in which he can put interesting seeds: thistle-down, milkweed seeds, little shells and pebbles which he finds, learning at the same time to sort and classify through his play.

He should have tools for digging and modeling in a garden sand-pile, at the brook or the beach. A trowel is a better tool for a little child's digging than a spade. A strong wooden spoon is still better; and several tin muffin-pans, one or two small square tins and a pail for carrying water helps this play.

Other play occupations that the wee ones will love are tracing pictures of farm animals from toy picture-books, transferring these outlines to sheets of stiff paper and coloring and cutting out the pictures to make toy animals; making dolls of clothes-pins, nuts, gourds and flowers; making tea sets of acorns, poppy heads and haws and modeling clay vegetables.

Children 6 to 8 years old love to make collections. Encourage them to make collections of differently shaped beans, twigs, shells, seed-pods, pebbles and nuts. Help them in drawing and coloring pictures of these outdoor treasures to be mounted in scrap-books or pasted on boxes or shelves that hold these collections of the little naturalist.

With scissors and paste and colored paper the children can make poster pictures of outdoor subjects on a background, half green, for the grass, and half blue, for the sky. The children can cut out, free hand, and paste paper pictures of trees, little shrubs, red barns, white sheep or little yellow chickens. The completed posters will be very effective if the children are taught to use only one or two figures in each picture and to do the pasting accurately and neatly. With a gold-paper mat, one of these pictures will make a decorative spot on the children's playhouse wall.

The day that a child is given a vacation beach trip or a picnic may be recorded in the vacation diary by a picture of a train or carryall, done with colored crayons or painted. The day when something unusual happens in the way of blooming or fruition in the garden may have its own special page in the vacation book.

A picture of a sprouting bean colored

CAMERA CONTEST

LITTLE Laura Randall of College Hill, Cincinnati, and her pet pig are pictured here. In a note sent with the photograph, Mrs. Randall says: This pig followed the children around just like a dog, and it would grunt with satisfaction when they went to pat it. It was very funny to see it eat. One of the children said: "Now I know why they say we eat like pigs when we are greedy, for if it was very hungry it would put its whole head into the food."

One dollar award: Mrs. Walter D. G. Randall, Cincinnati. Honorable mention: G. R. Taylor, Methuen, Mass.; James H. Woodward, Tilton, N. H.; Fred McNulty, Detroit, Mich.; Sallie Whitfield, Jackson, Miss.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired.

Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."



ISN'T THIS LITTLE PIG CUNNING?

MY DOG

I have no dog, but it must be somewhere there's one belongs to me—A little chap with wagging tail, And dark brown eyes that never quail, But look you through, and through, and through.

With love unspeakable, but true.

Somewhere it must be, I opine, There is a little dog of mine With cold black nose that sniffs around In search of what things may be found In pocket, or some nook hard by, Where I have hid them from his eye.

Somewhere my doggie pulls and tugs The fringes of rebellious rugs, Or with the mischief of the pup Chews all my shoes and slippers up, And when he's done it to the core, With eyes all eager, pleads for more.

Somewhere, upon his hinder legs, My little doggie sits and begs, And in a wistful minor tone Pleads for the pleasures of the bone—I pray it be his owner's whim To yield and grant the same to him!

Somewhere a little dog doth wait, It may be by some garden gate, With eyes alert, and tail attent—You know the kind of tail that's meant—With stores of yelps of glad delight To bid me welcome home at night.

—Life.

I SAW A SHIP

I saw a ship a-sailing,
A-sailing in the sky,
And past the clouds of silver white
It went a-racing by.

Its wings were made of purple silk,
As shimmering as could be,
And it was full of pretty things
For baby and for me.

There were chocolates in the cabin
And apples in the hold;
And round the big propeller spun
Just like a wheel of gold.

The four-and-twenty sailors
Were doves of milky white;
The captain was a downy goose,
With feathers clean and bright.

And when the airship came about,
Upon the sea of blue,
The four-and-twenty little doves
Began to coo and coo.

—New York Tribune.

HOW TO KNOW THE FOREST
TREES OF MASSACHUSETTS

From Pocket Manual issued by F. W. Rane, State Forester, Boston

BITTERNUT (*Hicoria minima* Britton)
INHABITING wet woods near streams and sometimes hilly slopes, the bitter-nut is common in most sections of Massachusetts.

Like most of the genus, its trunk tapers gradually to the point of branching and develops a tall cylindrical head with a breadth of twenty to thirty feet. Commonly it grows to a height of fifty feet and has a trunk diameter of one to two feet.

The bark on the trunk is granite-gray faintly tinged with yellow and less rough than in most of the species, yet broken into thin, plate-like scales. The new growths are smooth and orange-green in color. The winter buds are bright yellow, quite different from those of its relatives.

The leaves are alternate, compound, from six to ten inches long and composed of from seven to eleven leaflets. The individual leaflets are smaller and more slender than in the case of the other species. The fruit is about one inch long and thin-shelled, while the nut is usually thin-shelled and brittle and the kernel very bitter. The wood is heavy, hard



Bitternut hickory. Leaf and fruit. One third natural size.

BOY SCOUTS PRAISED FOR
SERVICE AT GETTYSBURG

COMMENTING on the conduct of the Boy Scouts of America at the Gettysburg encampment, Scouting says: "As a boy goes about on his regular rounds in his home town, there is no conspicuous display of his traits, and it is an uncommonly close observer who discovers them. But take the boy away, into a strange scene, and put him to a severe test, and what he has 'in him' will show. So it was at the historic reunion on the famous battlefield. No such demands were ever made on a group of half a hundred boys in America in recent years. That they acquitted themselves so as to bring exclamations of praise from the officers of the camp and all who were concerned with its management, and expressions of thanksgiving from the veterans whom they served in so many ways, is a splendid tribute to the movement which enabled these boys to do what they did there."

Scoutcraft, in the biggest and broadest sense of the word, has three motives that make it a splendid and permanent institution, says Scouting. First, it aims to lead the boy to a full and wholesome enjoyment of outdoor life in a manner that will develop him on all sides. Secondly, it seeks to teach him to do useful and helpful things and give happiness to others. Thirdly, the scoutmaster who keeps those two aims before him, is not only getting a greater amount of happiness, but is an important factor in making himself nobler and in upbuilding the nation's resources.

Camp Delmont, on White's island, in the Delaware river, near Yardley, Pa., is the scene selected by the Philadelphia council for one of the largest of the many Boy Scout summer camps. More than 800 scouts are expected to spend a part of the summer there under the personal direction of Stephen S. Aplin, scout executive of Montgomery county. Wireless stations connect the two ends of the island and open the outside world to the scouts.

One of the most interesting things at the Brooklyn camp is a wireless telegraph station by means of which base-ball scores are telegraphed from New York. The wireless station is also used to connect the main camp with a relay camp which is maintained on account of the distance to be traveled from the Hudson river.

Troop No. 1 of Port Chester, N. Y., famous for their signal tower, have secured land at Long Ridge, Conn., to be used as a camping ground. Special features will be a council to be held after supper each evening and a court of honor composed of certain scouts. The signal tower will make it possible for these Port Chester scouts to exchange signals over almost the entire stretch of land at their disposal.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR THE
BEAUTIFUL BUTTERFLIES

NOT far from my house is a large and open wood, composed chiefly of oak, chestnut and ash trees. These trees border on a swamp which has a small brook running through it. Where the woods and swamp meet is a great haunt for butterflies, and I have gathered a large part of my collection in and around this spot. July and August are the months when they are most abundant. On any warm sunny day at this time the butterflies are out in force in such places.

The Camberwell Beauty, very common about New York, though rare in England, being first discovered at Camberwell, a suburb of London, in 1790, haunts the edge of the swamp, and is easy to capture.

Tortoise Shells, *Argynis aphrodite*, are partial to the delicate leaves of the maidenhair-fern, as well as the coarser bracken that grow in patches along the stream. There are two varieties of Swallow Tails here, one with light green spots, the other with black; shading into a rich blue on the hind wings. These make regular trips their forms fit by; but they are not allowed to remain, as the Camberwells consider this ground their special property, instantly giving chase to all the strangers of the butterfly order, with one exception. That exception is the agile Grapta, a red and brown butterfly, not more than half the other's size. These are not molested, I suspect, because they are too quick for the Camberwells.

The graptas often lights on the tree trunks. When the wings are folded over its back it resembles a leaf. Where the swamp begins there are scattering trees intermingled with bushes. Almost a twilight reigns, brightened by occasional patches of sunlight, on the leaves. A beautiful black velvet butterfly, with a row of blue spots on the front wings and a double row of the same on the hind wings, is to be found there. It is called the *Liennitis ursula*.

When its sportive flight is over, instead of alighting on the ground, it lights on the leaves of the oak and chestnut at such a height as to make its capture difficult. By patiently waiting you may see him on a shrub within reach, or catch him when he flies down to a moist spot to drink.

Flying very low, not over two feet from the ground, among the small weeds, comes a butterfly, the *Phycodes*, or ox eye, light brown in color, with four dark spots near the end of each wing. He may be known by his short uncertain flight. Down the sloping ground by the wood is a cleared space of half an acre in extent. This is covered with tall weeds. In the afternoon the slanting rays of the sun catch the weeds fully, while the surrounding woods are mostly in shadow. This opening is a common meeting ground for several species. I have captured many handsome specimens playing about the weed tops by standing in one spot until they came within reach of the net.

Overhead, from 20 to 40 feet up, are several butterflies of all the same species—the *Papilio turnus*. They are gorgeous creatures with bright yellow bodies, boldly marked with black streaks across their wings.

Butterflies delight in moist ground where it is a bog in wet weather. During the first days of August a milky weed with a pink flower grows here, of which three or four of the species are very fond. The upper surface of the large handsome butterfly, *Danaus archippus*, is of a tawny red, heavily veined with black, and a black-trimmed border containing double rows of white spots. He visits and fights the bumble-bees and wasps for his share of the sweets. He

appears in company with the *Eudamus titrus*, the skipper, a medium-sized butterfly who is seen in pairs. The upper surface of his wings is dark brown, the forewings being crossed by an oblique yellow band with a couple of small white spots. The particular beauty of this species consists, however, of a brilliant spot of silver on the under side of the hind wings, which is plainly visible as he holds them straight up over his broad back when clinging to his food plant.

All around the pink flowers are the pretty little *Phycodes* protodice. Sometimes three or four are on the same plant, with their reddish-yellow wings tipped and spotted with black. They are here to stay while this weed blooms, and a collector can take his choice.

For the white cabbage butterfly look in the garden; for the yellow, in open fields. Both are abundant.

As September opens, insect life is at its height. The golden-rod has appeared in profusion, and where it grows in masses to a good height butterflies, honey-bees and wasps are found in large numbers. The superb peacock butterfly, along with a small companion of a fiery red color, now make their appearance for the first time. The former's stay is short—only about two weeks—and it must be diligently looked for. Oct. 1 arrives, and most of the butterflies have gone.

I have mentioned only the common varieties to be found here, and advise any one who intends starting a collection of them to look over some standard work. French's "Butterflies of the Eastern United States" is excellent. Also, Edwards' "Butterflies of the United States" is very fine, and is filled with colored plates, making them easier to recognize when captured.

HARD TO FIND
ONE'S OWN NOSE

Did you ever hear of a boy who couldn't find his own nose? Ask a crowd of boys this question and they will call you "a silly." Then challenge the boy who is jeering the most loudly at the idea and proceed to prove that he can't always find his nose even when trying very hard.

Stand him up in front of the other boys and ask him to catch hold of his nose with his left hand and of his ear with his right hand. After he has done so tell him to place each hand as quickly as possible in a reverse position—that is to catch hold of his nose with his right hand and at the same time grasp his right ear with his left hand. He will do this with reasonable quickness.

Then say quickly, "Reverse again." This time he will fumble a little. Tell him to repeat this operation several times, and you will see that the oftener he does it the more fun he will make for the others, since after a few times he will be confused and will find it more and more difficult to find his nose and his ears and will spend considerable time in searching for them in places where they cannot possibly be. —Washington Herald.

QUERIES

Who is the man who invariably finds things dull? (The scissors grinder.)
Why is a "K" like a pig's tail? (Because it is the end of pork.)
Who asks no questions, yet receives many answers? (The door-bell.)—Philadelphia Times.

Getting More of the Best Books Into Hands of the People

Miss M. Anna Tarbell Tells Community Leaders What Massachusetts Libraries Are Doing and Describes Methods of Putting Out Helpful Literature

REPORTS BY OTHER WORKERS GIVEN

In her address on "What Some Massachusetts Libraries Are Doing," given at the fourth annual conference of rural community leaders held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst this week, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, librarian of the Brimfield public library, Brimfield, Mass., outlined methods which librarians everywhere are likely to find not only interesting, but helpful. Miss Tarbell's address was in part as follows:

It is not possible to describe or even to know all the examples of personal devotion of the librarians all over Massachusetts, or the original and ingenious ways by which they help individuals, groups and movements for the public welfare. So I am presenting a few illustrations of methods of accomplishing essential things and giving some striking experiments in lines of interest, which probably will soon come to be included within the field of our responsibility.

Getting Books Used

First let us consider getting books used, and getting the best books used more. In country towns we feel our obligation to reach outlying districts, but branch libraries or paid service may not be possible. Generally volunteer help may be obtained. Brimfield covers a large area and has two settlements besides the center, those of East Brimfield and West Brimfield. For a number of years a former teacher distributed books sent to her by stage from her home in East Brimfield. Now the people can come to the library by trolley, but not very many, so a member of the board of selectmen, also a former teacher and interested in educational matter, comes regularly to the library, filling a satchel with books which he selects with care and study and distributes from his home.

The problem of West Brimfield is more difficult, as the section is seven miles distant, with no connection with the center. It is much nearer the town of Palmer. I used to send books by stage eight miles to Palmer to a grocery store whose proprietor kindly sent them on a delivery team to the railroad station. There they were cared for and distributed by the agent's assistant, a young woman, who gave up the enterprise after her marriage. The teacher of the school in West Brimfield now obtains reading for her pupils from Palmer library. Many of our patrons live at a distance and neighbors accommodate one another in the transference of books. Each librarian must find the way most practicable for reaching the distant people.

Advertising the Library

Probably we could all do more to let the people know about the library, its resources and privileges, its hours, and what it contains. The first means I would recommend is a full library report in the annual town reports which are sure to go into nearly every family. Our classified list of books added during the year is an annual bulletin and keeps an up-to-date printed catalogue. Then an account of our various possessions and activities makes people in town and out of town more interested in the library, for we mail many reports to former residents and descendants of the town. Gifts and remembrances have come from this kind of cooperation. Lists of new books printed in the local papers are to be recommended.

Mr. Wilcox of the Holyoke library has sent me an account of his novel and effective way of advertising. He says: "Fretting over the failure of adjustment between the library and the general public, more especially the part of it which does not frequent the library, I cast about for some way to put this lot of very attractive books right before people's eyes. Of course there was no possible place to be found except some store window. I chose the best store in town in the best location in town for the purpose, and found the proprietor entirely hospitable to the idea. He let me use materials he has for supports and placard holders, and with these we constructed two little bookcases to serve for the sides of the exhibit. The center was occupied by groups of books on the floor of the window space, and back of them, leaning against the paneled back of the case, a support of triangular shape like an easel, to hold books in rows lying flat against the support, that is with their front covers showing. All the books in the exhibit were in roughly classified groups, each row on the support and the groups in the bookcases and the rows and groups on the floor all being selected to bring together books of a common or related nature. Our library circulates stereoscopes and views, so we put an open box of these in the window. Then we filled up available spaces with various placards."

Books Listed in Window
"In connection with the exhibit we printed a list of books exhibited, including 50 or more other titles to round out some of the classes better in the list, and put one in the window, with a card stating, 'Copies of this list may be had free at the first counter inside the store.' I didn't keep an exact count, during the week of the exhibit."

"One young man came to the library, filled out an application, asked for books on the technical subject in which he was interested, and while being helped by our assistant told her that it was the

exhibit which had led him to come. On one evening during the exhibit a young man who is a Greek came to the library for the first time to enroll so that he could get "When I Was a Boy in Greece" when it came back from the store window, and he took another book for the interim. Another young man said there were three or four books he saw there which he was going to get from the library, and another man, past middle age, said that there were many books in the exhibit which he wanted to read. One unfortunate thing about the exhibit is that it was in the least suitable season. Very many of the better educated people are out of town, and, besides, few people want to read much fiction during the summer, and, even if interested in some of the books, would be apt to postpone calling for them. But we happened to have the new books at this time—and the idea—so we went ahead. Of course it would be well to repeat the exhibit, with other books at another time. It would be well to repeat it in some other place in the city, for there are other local centers besides the main one. If we were to repeat it, I would not think of displaying so many books every time. I felt that for the best effect the exhibit was too full, tending to tire the attention and overburden the memory. But this time it was partly just what I wanted to do, to impress the people strongly with the amount and variety of material in the library, rather than to directly increase the circulation of those particular books."

Library Reception a Success

Regarding the efforts to get the best books read more, first I should mention cooperation with the schools, the reading circles, the grange, the missionary

society and Sunday school and all enterprises for the public benefit. Find out their needs, provide material for their programs in advance. Some of us have given talks in schools and have arranged special library hours for teachers and pupils. Miss Florence Wheeler, librarian of the Leominster Public Library, felt that the teachers in town did not know what the library contained of special benefit to them and she thus described a reception she gave:

"The reception was planned for the first week in October. The invitations were very informal, something like this: 'Dear Miss Brown—We are to keep open house Thursday afternoon, from 4 to 6. We hope to show the resources of the library and perhaps learn new ways in which we can make the library more useful to the schools. Trusting you will be with us, I am cordially yours.'"

"We borrowed several small tables from the manual training department and placed them in the art room. Each table was filled with books on a specific subject, as sewing, vocations, mathematics, story telling, etc.; in fact, we tried to bring out everything 'worth while,' one table representing 'helps,' such as Granger index to poetry, index to government, monthly reports, index to short stories, Poole, A. L. A. catalogs, etc."

"We felt we could gauge the results from the story-telling table. (We have owned these books for some time, and bought new ones as they came out, but they were never in great demand.) The teachers simply swarmed around that table, amazed to think we had such books in the library. Every story-telling book was soon out, and they remained in active circulation the entire year. I mention this one table to illustrate the fact that it pays to advertise. The other fields were cultivated with equal success and satisfaction."

"Simple refreshments were served (bread and butter sandwiches, olives, fancy crackers and hot chocolate, containing seventy-five people for \$3.50). Two of the lady trustees poured and high school girls made the chocolate and served. It was most informal, and seemed to give the teachers an unlimited amount of pleasure, for they were very enthusiastic every minute they

were here. They of course chatted with the trustees, and in that way gave the trustees a much broader idea of the work ahead of us, and a very definite idea of the real need of a larger appropriation. "We had many 'heart-to-heart' talks with the teachers, and in that way learned about their work. They have felt much better acquainted with the library and staff, and come more freely

Miss Tarbell's paper on "What Some Massachusetts Libraries Are Doing," given in part on this page, includes accounts of work in Holyoke, Leominster and Cotuit, written by librarians of those towns, as well as in Brimfield, where Miss Tarbell has charge of the public library, all indicating active and determined efforts to give the people every benefit possible to be derived from these educational institutions.

with requests, so we have reason to feel that the entire school work of the year was an outgrowth of the teachers' reception."

Pictures Arouse Interest

The use of other material besides books is important to make the library attractive and more of a social center. First let us consider pictures. The first pictures we had were drawings of the school pupils, which served to adorn the walls and to attract the interest of the parents. Next came a set loaned by the Woman's Educational Association, used on tables, hung on the walls and loaned. We are constantly adding to our photographs of scenes in the town, houses and picturesque views. This collection fosters local sentiment and pride. These photographs and others are bought with contributions which constitute our so-called picture fund. Summer people sometimes ask if a fee is not charged for the loan of books to them. My reply is, "Oh, no! but you may like to contribute to the picture fund a quarter of a dollar or more." Many stereoscopic views have

been contributed from homes, and they give the children great delight.

Pictures serve two purposes according to their kind. They arouse and gratify the aesthetic interest, if they are copies of works of art or represent beautiful scenes. Pictures for illustration are valuable for their practical purpose. Here is Miss Wheeler's report on pictures:

"The picture collection has grown out of nothing into the most powerful ally. "After a long hunt we found a job lot of cardboard. We had duplicate copies of Stoddard's photographs of the world, and Schepp's photographs. The books were so clumsy they were never used, so we cut them up and mounted the pictures. This gave us about 500 splendid pictures of the world's famous places to start with. We frequently put a note in the local newspaper asking for illustrated magazines for this purpose. We use tourist bulletins and booklets, postcards, and, last, but not least, booklets."

"In the waiting rooms of the railroad stations we have placed white posters mounted on red cardboard, with a colored postcard picture of the library at the top, reading: 'While you are away on your vacation will you kindly send to the Leominster public library souvenir postcards of famous places or cards illustrating industries of any kind. Advertising booklets with pictures showing method of manufacture or production will be very useful. These cards are to be used in the picture collection in connection with school work. The favor will be appreciated.' We are doing this in the hope of building up the industrial side of this collection, which is by far the most important."

Local History Material

Following pictures, let us consider the importance of material relating to local history. If there is no historical society, it falls to the librarian to collect and preserve material which throws light on former customs and the history of the town. I suppose the Lancaster public library is the leading one in the extent and thorough organization of its collections of documents, clippings and books relating in any way to Lancaster, the

Library Exhibit Made in a Store Window, Reception Held to Show Resources, Schools and Summer Visitors Appealed to Some Means of Publicity Used

PICTURE COLLECTIONS A FEATURE

enterprise being due originally to the efforts of the late Henry A. Nourse of Lancaster, a member of the state library commission. In Brimfield we preserve all biographical sketches of citizens who have passed away and all accounts of important events. Perhaps I should add that the librarian has to write these before collecting and preserving them. We also are constantly showing the relics and memorials which we possess relating to our history and people. From old record books, school pupils have obtained material for essays on such subjects as the history of the "Brimfield common" lyceums in Brimfield. Last year we exhibited during the summer a remarkable collection of Indian relics gathered by a townsman and his sons in Brimfield and an adjoining town, and these were explained Saturday evenings by the collector. They served to illustrate a talk on the "Aborigines of Eastern North America," by Prof. J. T. Boane of the International Y. M. C. A. College in Springfield, an authority on the subject. Teachers and pupils of the academy and town schools were in attendance.

Summer Residents Help

Miss Alice Howard of Cotuit describes a social center which includes activities of all kinds and the account is a fitting summary of what libraries are doing in Massachusetts.

"Down on Cape Cod in the southern part of Barnstable is the village of Cotuit. Eight miles from a railroad station and with no trolley line, it nevertheless is a place to which many people turn as the hot summer days come on because of its situation on a quiet harbor, its excellent bathing beaches and its beautiful country drives. Often during these months there are a thousand visitors there at a time, but during the winter season you

can imagine how quiet it all is, cut off in a measure from the outside world and with only 400 inhabitants.

"Some 20 years ago a little village library was started by one of the summer residents. This had no connection with the town of Barnstable and received no help from the library except an occasional small deposit of books. About three years ago it seemed to some of its friends, that if sufficient money could be raised to keep the library open daily and to pay the salary of a librarian who should devote her whole time to the work the library might become a kind of social center where the young people could meet together."

"Through the interest particularly of one woman this thing has been accomplished. To work with two rooms were open daily, containing about 5000 books. The part that remained to be done was to draw in the people and get them to use the library."

"Games of a quiet nature, such as checkers, parchesi, puzzles, etc., were added to the equipment of the library at once. Notice of the new hours of opening were posted in various conspicuous places, and personal visits to the school, with due invitation to the younger ones to come to the story hour, soon drew in the children. During the long winter evenings the young people of the village were to be found at the library, either reading or playing the games before mentioned. These and the fellowship of other boys and girls had an attractive force and often drew in those who would not otherwise have come."

School Exhibits and Talks

"Exhibits of school work, the introduction of our outside reading course in the high school, the compilation of a list of favorite books chosen by the pupils of the schools, and finally talks illustrated by a microscope operated by one of the boys—all these things were accomplished in time. The gathering of a collection of shells and natural history specimens, and the collecting of pictures of Cotuit to fill a loose leaf album all aided in giving the people an interest in the place."

"From the Woman's Educational Association pictures were obtained for brief periods of time. A social hour was always held during the evenings on which the pictures were first exhibited, and these proved to be very enjoyable evenings. Perhaps the open fire and the serving of punch and wafers helped out. Later on, after the pictures had been seen generally, they were loaned and then finally returned to the association."

"Among the exhibits we held was one of a collection of Cotuit views gathered from various homes. Another which proved especially interesting and served to unite the native and foreign-born population was an exhibit of plants, post cards and embroidery obtained from the Portuguese of the village."

"Recently invitations for a 'reminiscence afternoon' were sent out to all the older people of the place; and if there is any small library which hasn't already tried this scheme, it can rest assured that the pleasant reunion of old friends and neighbors will make staunch upholders for the library and the librarian."

"Besides using the library for parties of this sort, various organizations make use of it for their meetings; indeed, nearly all the rehearsals for the children's holiday play were held in the library."

Industries Aided

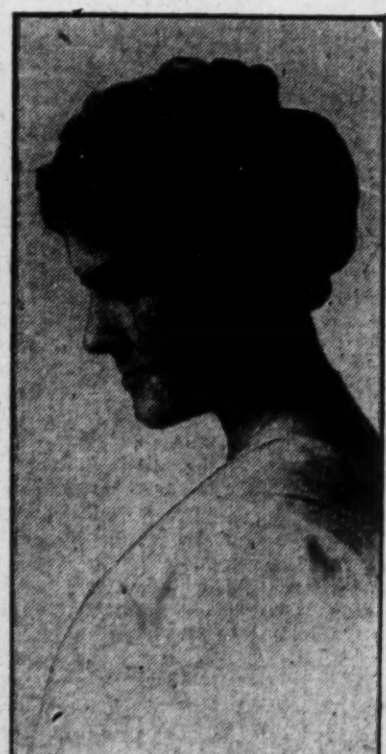
"As for the collection of books, in making our acquisitions an effort has been made to get books which would appeal to those carrying on the various industries and enterprises of the town. To this end, works on oystering and gardening, sailing and seashore life, house-keeping and the care of children were purchased."

"In order that people might know the library could serve them in this way, in addition to the usual notices in the post-office and notes inserted in the local papers, postcard messages were sent directly to the people interested. These met with much success."

"Besides our English books, we have begun a collection of Portuguese books for the benefit of our foreign element. As far as possible personal visits will be made to the homes, telling of the library and what it can do for them. To supplement this, leaflets with pictures of the library and a translation of its rules will be circulated and also the pamphlets called 'Messages for Newcomers.'"

"Our welcome summer visitors soon find out through posters hung in the hotel offices and the sign by the side of the library door that the institution is free to them. When books are loaned to them, however, the following notice on little yellow slips is placed between the leaves: 'Summer visitors at Cotuit are free to use this library, which is supported wholly by voluntary gifts, but they are requested to contribute to its maintenance. Contributions of any amount will be gratefully received by the board of directors.' Needless to say, the visitors respond."

"People of all classes are being made to feel that the library belongs to them, that they are to keep it running and to get the fullest amount of enjoyment and use from it. May the library in a small town or village be a place not only where books are given out, but a center for converging interest as well."



MISS CLARISSA G. BABCOCK
President of the Simmons Musical Association

STUDENTS' MUSIC MADE TO PAY AT SIMMONS COLLEGE



Simmons College Mandolin Club of 1913, part of a successful college musical organization which perseverance and training have made self-sustaining

Top row—G. Ford, E. Poore, L. Doring, M. Hogan, F. Keegan, E. Larkin, E. Howlett, M. Willey, M. Drann, H. Agate, Y. Rogers. Lower row—M. Holland, M. Parmley, G. Brehm, L. Beecher, G. Gordon, K. Glover, M. Harr, on, A. Livingston, K. Leonard, G. Abbott, K. Fall, L. Hill and A. Clarke

provided that 40 girls would be ready to march in the choir every week.

If a girl joined the choir, she was under compulsion to sing every week, whether she belonged to the Glee Club or not. Members of the Glee Club, even as late as 1910, paid no entrance fee, no fines, and had no obligation to be regular in attendance at rehearsal, for the college purchased music and paid for instruction, asking in return only that 40 girls sing in vestments at every chapel exercise.

In 1910, a glee club of 50 voices, under the direction of Frank Lynes, gave two very successful concerts at the college. The money realized from the concerts was used partly to meet the expenses of a dance given to the Glee Club aid choir members, and the remainder, a considerable sum, was presented to the senior class to help them in their commencement week finances.

In 1911, still under Mr. Lynes' direction, the club increased to nearly 60 members, and gave two concerts, as before, though assisted this year by the Mandolin Club. The Mandolin Club, meanwhile, had struggled on by itself, had a membership of 20, and paid regular membership fees.

In 1912, Mr. Lynes gave up his work

as choirmaster, and Miss Mabel W. Daniels, formerly of Radcliffe College, came to fill his place. At this time the Glee Club was composed of those girls who cared to sing rather than of those who could sing. After consultation with the president, the Glee Club and choir were both disbanded and voices were tested for entrance to the choir.

Two choirs of 40 voices each were chosen, and from these 80 voices, members of the Glee Club were selected. The membership requirement was that the Glee Club now advanced astonishingly in competence, and the choir did remarkably fine work on special chapel days and at the commencement exercises.

In 1912-13, however, came the final triumph. The Mandolin Club, which up to that time had been open only to mandolin and violin players, was thrown open to all playing string instruments. Its work is now of such quality that its services have been requested for class plays, state-club teas, instructors' club meetings and senior class-day exercises, and it is still conducted by a student leader.

The Glee Club has risen to a degree

of excellence which places it on a level with any woman's college glee club in the country. Its membership is limited to 45, and there is at present a long waiting list of candidates. The choir membership is also limited, and it too, has a waiting list.

Miss Mabel W. Daniels is musical director at Simmons and has charge of the organ music, both choirs, all music for chapel exercises and special occasions, and the Glee Club.

The choir, Glee Club and Mandolin Club have formed a single large association known as the Simmons Musical Association, though each retains separate offices of manager and secretary-treasurer, in addition to the common association president and secretary-treasurer. The president of the association represents all three organizations on the student governing council, and the clubs now possess a common treasury. Fines and fees are payable in all three divisions.

The Glee Club no longer gives its concert money to the senior class, but turns it into the common treasury. With the proceeds of two concerts given at the college refectory, the association has bought all the music used by each or-

ganization, paid expenses for two large dances given to its association members and the senior class, and purchased a \$60 sectional stage of its own.

When choir and Glee Club sing together (as is often the case now) they are known as the Simmons Choral Society. At the Christmas chapel exercises, 1912, antiphonal singing between the two choirs was quite successfully tried, and Miss Daniels has very ambitious plans for the future along this line. A capella chorus has been started already and will be added to and improved with the opening of the next college year.

From three entirely dependent large organizations in 1911 there has developed one practically self-supporting larger organization, which maintains itself on only two local joint concerts, giving good example of the old motto, "In union there is strength."

But from a Simmons point of view it is a better example of the Simmons spirit, which sets its mind to an end and proceeds at once to its accomplishment.

GRAPES IN MARKET; COMMON VEGETABLES DROP

Hidden pans of water filled with fragrant white water lilies and their reddish green lily pads arranged in the center of vegetable counters and market windows are a source of admiration and delight to customers and wayfarers and in a quiet and effective manner draw many within the market.

In spite of the long array of vegetables and fruits in stock, each week registers new acquisitions to the show of market produce, the newest acquisition being overflowing baskets of Delaware grapes at 40 cents, red, ripe and delicious, and the first in the market as each proprietor will tell you.

California green grapes are displayed at 20 cents a pound.

Native apples not very large but with the honest New England odor which sets home production apart from all others are selling two for five.

As the country and suburban gardens become more generous in their yield to the home table, the market prices on

the most common vegetables continue to drop one, two, three, or even five cents as the quantity of vegetables in the market warrants. Tomatoes are now 20, 15 and 10 cents a pound, string beans at 8 cents a quart as do the butter beans, carrots are still five cents a bunch, and green corn is 35 cents for a dozen ears.

Without the chance of being lower peas remain at 75 cents a peck.

In the fruit line everything is more reasonable. Blueberries remain 20 cents a basket, but the berries shown at last look eatable and some of them are large. Gooseberries have dropped to 12½ cents a basket and blackberries exhibit the 10 cent card. Raspberries are gradually falling away from the market at 15 cents. Large, beautiful peaches, each week improving in quality, sell at 65 cents for a large basket and 35 for the medium size as last week, but pears are 40 cents for a large basket. New California oranges

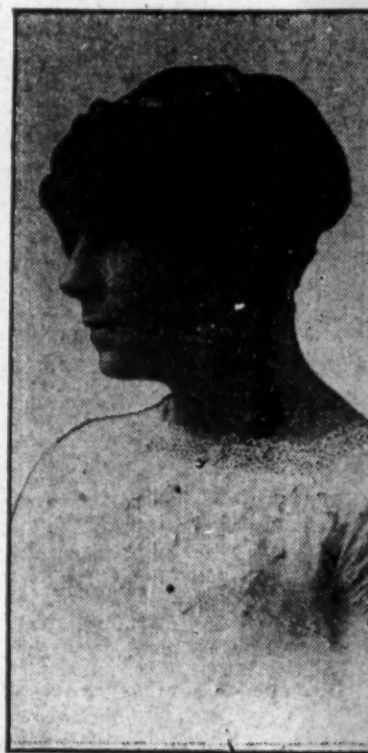
at 75 cents a dozen are skipped by the majority.

Cantaloupes of good size now sell for 10 cents.

In dairy products the prices may vary a cent from time to time but remain about the same throughout the summer, with eggs at 40 cents a dozen for fresh native, and 33 for fresh western; cheese from 23 to 36 cents, the price regulated by the kind of cheese, tub butter at 36 cents a pound, and 37 cents for the best print butter.

SENTENCE IS REDUCED

PATERSON, N. J.—Recorder Carroll decided on Friday that he had been too severe on Thursday in sentencing Patrick Quinlan, Industrial Worker of the World leader, to a year in jail for disorderly utterances, and cut down the punishment to 10 days. He warned Quinlan that he would receive the maximum sentence if convicted before him on the same offense again.



MISS ELIZABETH L. KENNISON
Glee Club choir soloist, for two years

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913

SAVING OF RIVER WATERSHEDS IS GREAT PROBLEM

Work Is Now Being Confined to the Eastern Section, Especially to the Appalachian Range and White Mountains

600,000 ACRES BOUGHT

Much of the most important work undertaken by the United States government is conducted practically in obscurity. And it is in all probability because of this fact that but little has been heard of the national forest reserve commission despite the fact that it has been in existence more than two years, and that in that period it has accomplished astounding results, says the Washington Herald.

There is perhaps no other government commission of scientific nature that has such a distinguished personnel, and in which the officials, notwithstanding their other manifold duties, take such a keen and direct interest, investing gladly their time and labor and thought.

The commission is composed of Secretary of War Garrison, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Senator Smith of Maryland, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Representative Lee of Georgia and Representative Hawley of Oregon.

The object of the commission is the acquisition of forest lands for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams. The work of the body is being confined at present to the eastern section of the country, especially to the Appalachian range and the White mountains of New Hampshire.

Large tracts of territory at the sources of the navigable streams are being purchased, with the idea of protecting the waterways from the harmful effects of landslides, and also of guarding against forest fires that occur at the fountain heads of these streams so often, resulting in the drying up of the waters.

The work in connection with the acquisition scheme is conducted by a special branch of the forest service, under the supervision of Assistant Forester William L. Hall and Forest Examiner Karl W. Woodward, both of this city. The geological survey also aids by making extensive surveys of the territories selected for acquisition.

The members of the commission have charge of the administrative phase of the work, but they have not been satisfied with attending merely to these duties, so, as a result of this attitude, numerous trips have been made by them to the various mountain districts for the purpose of looking over the field themselves.

The last trip was made about the first of June, when all three secretaries, accompanied by other members of the commission, left their duties at Washington to visit the mountains of North Carolina. For several weeks they roughed it in the wilds of the mountainous country, viewing the rapid little streams and wandering through the vast timberland.

During the two years that the commission has been in existence more than 600,000 acres of land have been purchased. Of this territory about 500,000 acres are in the Appalachian states—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. The remaining 100,000 acres are located in the White mountains of New Hampshire. The commission purposes eventually to acquire about 1,250,000 acres of forest land.

Although there has been much agitation since about the year 1900 with respect to the protection of the watersheds of the navigable streams, the bill providing for the creation of the commission was not enacted until March 1, 1911. The body was formed to serve until June 30, 1915, at which date the appropriation will expire. In all probability the existence of the commission will be prolonged indefinitely. The body is expending in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 annually for the furtherance of the important work.

VIRGINIA COAL LANDS LEASED

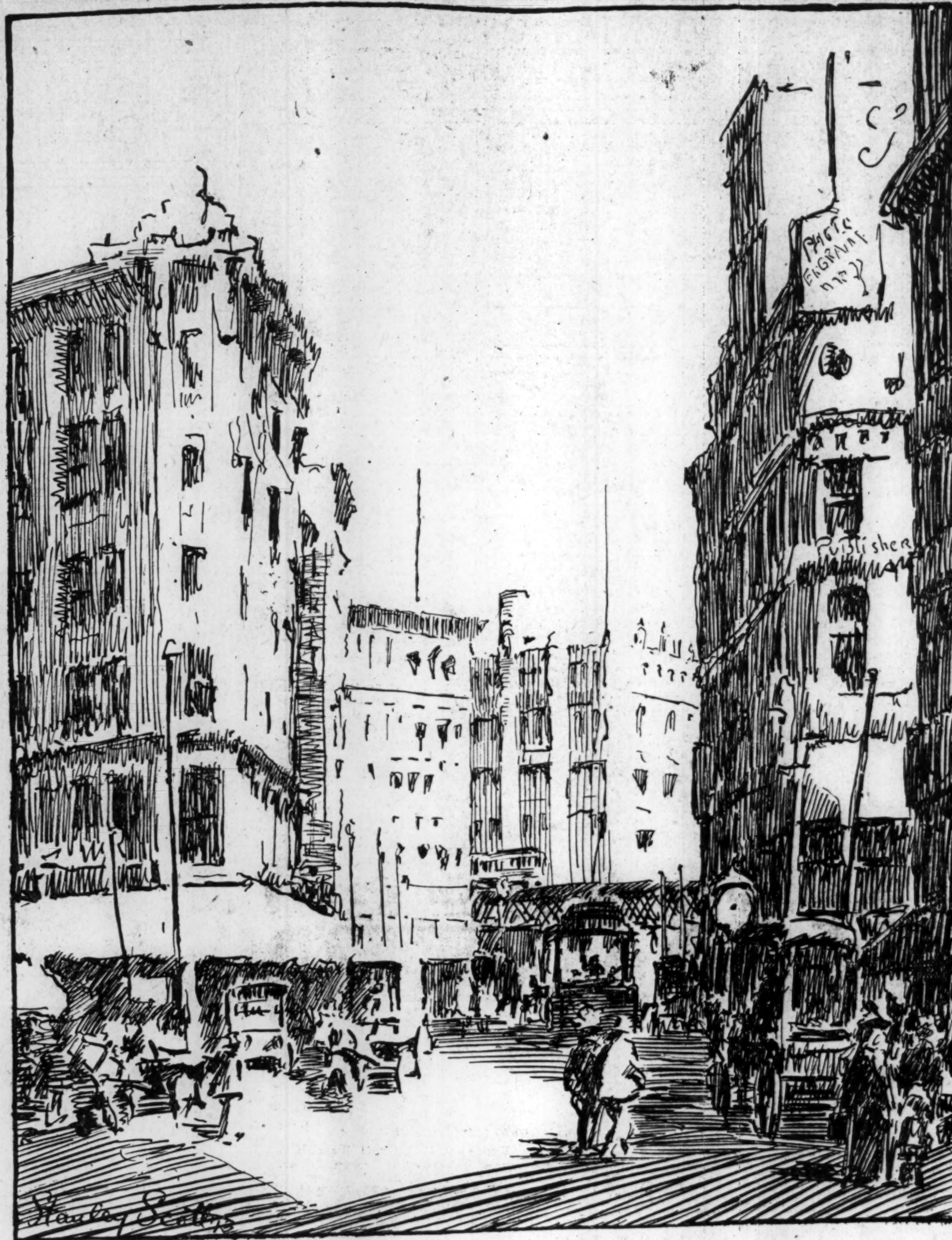
HUNTINGDON, W. Va.—Twenty-seven thousand acres of Island creek coal land in Logan county have been leased for development by John Laing, state mine inspector, from Cole & Crane, Cincinnati capitalists and timbermen. The output from the field is expected to reach 5,000,000 tons annually.

It is understood the terms of the lease include a royalty of 10 cents per ton, with \$5 an acre as the minimum commission. Under such conditions, the minimum to be paid for the properties would be \$185,000 annually, with the maximum determined by the ultimate output.

SUGAR PRESS BUREAUS PLANNED

HONOLULU, T. H.—The sugar protection committee has arranged to open press bureaus in San Francisco and New York for the purpose of combating the proposed reduction of the tariff on sugar. Men familiar with the sugar industry in the islands will be placed in charge of the offices.

THROUGHS PASS DAILY THROUGH BUSY BOSTON STREET TO DEWEY SQUARE RAILROAD TERMINAL



Glimpse of Summer street, in Massachusetts capital city, at turn into area where South station stands, crowds rapidly change and great tide of traffic ebbs and flows

THOUSANDS of persons daily pass through Dewey square. It is one of the busiest places in Boston. The rumble of cars overhead, the clang of the trolley bell, the roar of trains starting off to the southward or rolling in from there, and the clatter of vehicles over the cobblestones render it one of the noisiest also.

Dewey square is known more generally as the South station terminal. Its character takes its hue largely from the fact that great railroads end here, discharging their train loads to wander at will over the city. There are constant streams of travelers, tourists, excursionists, commuters, holidayers and picnickers, besides the great body of men and women whose business it is to go from one part of the country to another. Equally as many more pass through the streets, to be carried away again to other countries, cities or towns.

These hundreds and thousands have many wants. There must be fruit to carry away on the journey, a light lunch to be taken along, something to be

eaten just before starting away, or before venturing farther into the city. The suburbanite stops here to get certain kinds of fish, or meat or vegetables from the city, regarded as more tempting, varied and delicious than anything that may be obtained nearer home. All this has caused numerous groceries, fish and meat markets, fruit stands, flower stalls, eating houses and restaurants to spring up in the vicinity. The region around Dewey square is one of the largest retail market districts in the city. Some years ago it was the center of the wool and leather market. A considerable part of this business is still conducted in this vicinity but nothing like what it used to be. One of the oldest leather firms dealing in manufactured articles in the country is located here. When the huge South station was put up the character of the district began to change.

To the average visitor Dewey square is not a place of special interest. It is not beautiful. Usually he is glad to get away from it, but for the good things it has to offer for his comfort or pleasure he is duly grateful.

CANADIAN CITIES KEEN ON PLANNING FUTURE CIVIC BEAUTY

"There is a great opportunity before the city which, if it only takes advantage of it, will make Greater Ottawa the most unique of all capitals."

So declared Thomas Mawson, British landscape architect who has identified himself with Ottawa's architectural development.

It was of the proposed beautifying of Ottawa and Hull that Mr. Mawson spoke. Ottawa from its natural situation, he declared, would with systematic planning become unique in capitals, Washington not excepted. He commended the government's move in including Hull in the general scheme, says the Ottawa Citizen.

"It is absolutely essential that Hull be taken into any plan for the capital's beautification," he said. "Hull is a place visible from most of Ottawa's elevations. Do I despair of making it somewhat narrow and shadeless trees beautiful? No. I think it will lend itself to improvement. Its problem is different from Ottawa's. Building values in Hull in the streets you speak of are not high, and therefore the removal of some of these structures would not involve any great cost, and any system of town planning comes down, in the final analysis, to a question of cost."

Mr. Mawson is in the city en route to England, and comes here, as it were, on a wave of western enthusiasm for town planning. Vancouver, Banff, Regina and Calgary all have entrusted him with the measurement for their grown up suits while still in their swaddling clothes. "The west is very keen for town planning," is the way Mr. Mawson phrases this desire of the young and lustily expanding grain district to add cubits to its stature within well organized lines.

"The city commissioners of Regina," said Mr. Mawson, "have asked me to undertake the planning of a complete park scheme and arrange for the positions of contemplated civic erections; in fact the provincial government of Saskatchewan and the city authorities have already decided on a scheme which will in many ways correspond with the scheme of the Dominion government and the municipalities of Ottawa and Hull."

CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT QUILTS SACRAMENTO, Cal.—State Architect J. W. Woollett has offered his resignation to State Engineer McClure, and it has been accepted. He will be succeeded by George B. McDougall, junior member of the architectural firm of McDougall Bros., San Francisco.

FILM REVEALS WORK ON OHIO'S NEW GAS LINE

Each Step Taken in Bringing Fuel to Cleveland from West Virginia Is Shown in Negatives

CLEVELAND—To show the people of Cleveland the progress made on the new 20-inch pipe line being laid from West Virginia to bring an additional supply of natural gas here, the East Ohio Gas Company has prepared 1500 feet of motion picture film portraying the development of the construction work.

The line is 152 miles in length and will cost about \$2,000,000. It will furnish gas at the rate of 50,000,000 feet per day in addition to the present supply from one 10-inch and two 18-inch mains from the same gas field.

The film shows the drilling of the gas well, surveying and fixing the location of the line, the making of couplings to join the sections of mains, transferring the pipe from narrow gauge railway to four-team wagons and distributing it along the line, and the digging by machinery trenches and lowering of the pipe.

The line is expected to be completed by Sept. 15 and in operation by Oct. 1.

TENDENCY OF NOUN TO ACT AS VERB NOTICED AND OPPOSED

The tendency for words to pass from one part of speech into another, so general in our speech, was once hard for many to accept as justifiable, and doubtless still remains hard for some, writes Prof. T. R. Lounsbury in Harpers Magazine. How little the principle was understood by even the most intelligent and acute men of past generations has a remarkable exemplification in the case of Franklin.

The practice of converting nouns into verbs, at least certain nouns, much disturbed him. He wrote a letter to Noah Webster on this very point. Throughout it he showed himself the most thoroughgoing of conservatives in various ways. He avowed his hostility to the practice, which was coming into general use, of no longer capitalizing the initial letter of nouns. He objected also to the form "to" which had begun to displace entirely the other form of the letter which caused it to be mistaken so constantly for an "I."

But it was to certain words and constructions that he paid his respects with special vigor. These, according to him, had come to be employed in America during his official residence abroad. This, it may be said in passing, had extended from 1776 to 1785. "During my late residence in France," he wrote, "I find

STEPS IN TOWN PLANNING

Interesting Secrets in Civic Survey Work Are Unfolded by Thomas H. Mawson

CITIZENS who have come in touch with one of the striking transformations achieved by that artist on a grand scale, the town planner, will find valuable material in regard to civic surveying in an article printed some time ago in the National Municipal Review. It was prepared by Thomas H. Mawson, Hon. A. R. I. B. A., author of "Civic Art" and honorary lecturer on landscape design.

The first step is declared to be the attainment of the highest points from which to obtain a panoramic view of the surrounding country. From this place of vantage the surveyor notes on his map all the features to be seen, particularly roads, rivers, rights of way, villages or the best points at which to cross railways, rivers, canals, or other obstacles and also swamps or rocky ground and anything else which seems likely to influence the design. It will be well to make on the plan the exact position of any tall chimney, church spire or very prominent tree which will form a landmark to help the sense of locality as one moves from point to point of the estate.

This preliminary work over and as soon as a thorough knowledge of the site and all its surroundings is attained the next step is to open a temporary office in the town nearest the site and there interview every one who is interested in the proposed scheme or who, through having work on the site, or watched the development of surrounding places, is able to give information which may assist in realizing all that is valuable in the local point of view. There can be rarely any one so dull or so devoid of imagination that it is total waste of time to listen to all he has to say of what he knows of the place.

Thus one is enabled to grasp that individual spirit which obtains in every district and which it is so important the scheme should foster and express. This is most important for, as its location or the prevailing trade or manufacture may influence the town's character or individuality, so ought these to be expressed in the design.

Educational and ecclesiastical towns will necessarily be planned on altogether different lines from shipping towns. Each should wear an altogether different external appearance in order to be expressive of its own civic character or individuality. This is the first quality looked for by the civic architect who adequately and reverently approaches the problem of city planning. As Charles Mulford Robinson says, it is that tangible something which the city says, which is the secret of its own particular charm among cities. A man may be most learned in engineering, in landscape gardening, in architecture, but unless he is so sympathetic to the spirit of cities that he can catch the individual expression of each he must fail in the making of city plans.

It will now be time for him to call to his aid the specialists, the antiquarian, the sociologist, the sanitary engineer, the educationalist, the commercial expert and any others whom the particular circumstances would indicate as essential to a result which will recognize all the requirements of all concerned. Accompanying them would be a carefully drawnup circular of instructions, giving tersely and succinctly a review of the nature of the scheme proposed, the instructions received by the landscape architect from the promoters which may have a bearing on their reports and the results so far arrived at by the preliminary itinerary of the ground.

When these reports are received the real work of city planning will commence. First will come the important task of so collating and presenting the information gathered together by the various experts as to make it instantly accessible. This will generally be done by taking one or more copies of the large scale plan and showing on it, by a differently colored ink or pigment, the requirements of each class.

One of the greatest difficulties will be with the amateur with the fixed idea,

who is filled with a boundless enthusiasm for it and is able to win support. Such persons from their very enthusiasm are generally promoted to a place on the board of promoters of a town-planning scheme and the more plausible their hobby the greater the danger of their wrecking the scheme.

My method, after completing the street planning, is to prepare a number of tracings or drawings on transparent paper, says Mr. Mawson, which may be laid over the main plan and in which only one subject is dealt with. By this means, every part of the complex business of planning a town will be represented without crowding so much detail onto one sheet as to cause confusion.

It is wise to aim at making the main town plan intelligible to the average man in the street who has had no architectural training and who consequently cannot understand or read a plan. The most popular task in arranging the presentation of the scheme is to gain the interest and approbation of the public. If it seems to them visionary or a needless waste of public money the average citizen will not allow it to proceed. There is, to begin with, the unit, the plain citizen, John Smith. The multitude of undistinguished men like friend John Smith are, as units, obscure, and draw little notice in their narrow spheres of action, yet, in their corporate capacity, they are a grand force which may wreck governments. Most likely as somebody has pointed out, John Smith must have a stake in the city, before one can interest him very deeply in the more complicated problems concerning it, but, that he is a power to be reckoned with, when it comes to the question as to whether a town plan shall be adopted, no one who has had any experience in these matters will deny for a moment.

Instead, therefore, of giving him unnecessary detail to quarrel about, and which he will think he understands when he does not, the mind of John Smith must be illuminated by a clear and vivid representation of some of the main and indispensable features of the scheme, so placed before him as to awaken his enthusiasm for that which is good in it, and will not only arouse civic aspirations in him, but will appeal strongly to his democratic perceptions and practical philanthropy. In short, John Smith is a good chap, and, if he can be made to see the good in a scheme and be impressed with its practical and financial advantages, he will back it up for all it is worth.

It is necessary therefore in everything to endeavor to show the man in the street the essential connection between the artistic and the practical, how they interlock at every point and how the attempt to divorce the ideal from the practical cannot but end in a machine made standardization which, though it may succeed in rearing the grand external, can never satisfy human aspirations or elevate the public taste.

Restrictions may take two forms. In the first place, various sites may be dedicated to special purposes. Thus, on the leeward side of the town a large area may be set apart for factories while, in another part, private residences only may be allowed with special exemptions for lodges for servants, and so on.

In the second place, there may be restrictive clauses in the agreement of sale of the plot on a privately promoted scheme or by-laws may be framed for submission to and for the sanction of the proper authorities in the case of a public scheme. If such restrictions are wisely drawn up they should be welcomed by the property owners, for not only will they prevent him from doing acts detrimental to the scheme but they will prevent his neighbor from injuring his own plot or causing its depreciation by spoiling the amenities of the neighborhood.

ANCIENT FORT GOES TO STATE

BISMARCK, N. D.—Ft. Rice, one of the first on the west side of the Missouri river, will be handed over to the state with a military program on July 27. Governor Hanna and staff will be in attendance. The militia company from Bismarck and Mandan, and the boy scouts, cadets and state training school band from Mandan will be on the field.

In the afternoon appropriate singing and band music will precede a flag-raising, and speeches will be delivered by Governor Hanna, Senator Gronna, Senator Hanley of Mandan, Dr. Libby of the state historical society and Dr. McG. Beede of Ft. Yates. Ray McKaig of Ft. Rice will act as chairman.

LUMBER RELICS FOUND IN CITY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—White pine lumber that could not be found today in Minneapolis lumber yards was recently removed by the wrecking crew from the buildings on the site of Gateway park. From the old building at 210 Nicollet joists 4 by 14 inches, 26 feet long, have been removed.

Among the pieces removed from the buildings are three by fourteen, 16 feet long; two by fourteen, 26 feet long; eight by eight, 16 feet long. Practically all the joists and all the finishing lumber, except floors that were put in recently, are pine.

NEGRO SCHOOL TO GET FUNDS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Emphasizing the importance of self-help among the negroes of the South, leaders in the negro Methodist Episcopal church in this state have laid plans whereby it is hoped to raise at least \$16,000 during the summer for the work of Miles Memorial College, the connectional school for negroes in this state.

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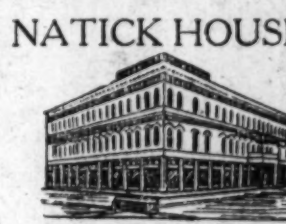
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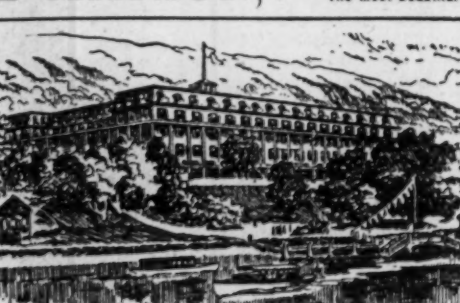
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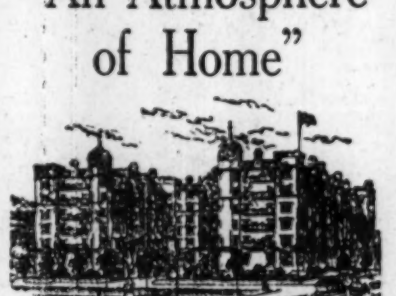
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W. N. HOBBS, Manager.

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ON THE CHARLES
Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

APARTMENT HOTEL—Situated on the boulevard along the banks of the Charles River, on the Cambridge side, and its location is one of the finest in the world.

Suites of two and three rooms and bath, unfurnished, to lease by the year from Sept. 1st, 1913.

The Cafe is maintained on both Table d'Hôte and European plans.

No regular attendance at meals required. Cold storage and long distance telephones in suites.
Customary hotel service maintained.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.
Tel. 2680 Cambridge.



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Dinner at a fixed price in the cool roof garden.
Several desirable rooms at modest rates.
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One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theater, and residential districts.

Boston's newest hotel.
Under same management as Hotel Plaza, New York

Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service

Single Rooms with Bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$8.00.
Special prices quoted for prolonged stay.
FRED STERRY, J. C. LAVIN, Managing Director

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New Castle, New Hampshire
(Near Portsmouth)
Associated with the Ideal Tour. Situated at the most delightful spot on the northern Atlantic seaboard. For free booklet describing and illustrating the hotel's many attractions, address
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The Beaconsfield Garage, offering the best possible care for automobiles, has a capacity of 150 machines.

A booklet for the asking. Telephone Brookline 1870. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager

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Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street
Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.
The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

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Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

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Garrison Hall

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GARRISON STREET
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RATES FOR SUMMER REDUCED
and as low as is consistent with good service.

EXCELLENT CAFE
American and European Plan
At Most Reasonable Rates
Absolutely Fireproof
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A LA CARTE RESTAURANT IN CLUBHOUSE

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Management under personal direction of Mr. Alfred S. Amer, for many years connected with the management of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

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"Finest All Year Hotel in the South"



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A Charming Hotel in the White Mountain Region.
Dixville Notch, N. H.
Spend your summer at the Balsams, 2000 ft. high, in the scenic White Mountain region. Cool, clear air. Grand, natural scenery. Conducted along lines most inviting to men and women of refined tastes. Property of 2000 acres. Deer, trout and other game; shooting, fishing, canoeing, swimming, camping, tennis and delightful walks. Steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors, private baths, luxurious furnishings. Table supplied directly from the farm with fresh vegetables, milk from Jersey, and trout fresh from the stream. Orchestra. Catalogue. Address CHARLES E. GOULD, Manager, Box B, Dixville Notch, N. H.

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On Beautiful Copley Square, Boston
A first-class hotel with moderate rates
One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Av. Stations.
280 rooms, each with use of bath or private bath.
RATES \$1.50 up
European Plan

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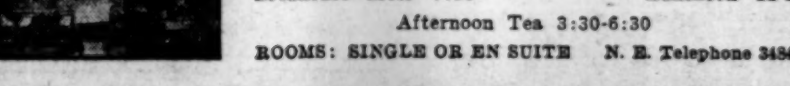
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Located in the heart of Boston's Back Bay District, near places of special interest. Attention is especially paid to the comfort and accommodation of ladies.
BOSTON, MASS.

Rooms and Suites with bath. Unexcelled cuisine.
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Breakfast after 7:30
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ASSURY PARK, N. J.
THE HOTEL DELIGHTFUL For the Spring Season
Music Every Evening
A week-end trial will convince you of its merits
FRANCIS YARNALL, Manager

The Ideal Location
The Perfect Appointments
The Excellent Table

Victoria to Begin Annual Festival

Will Devote Week Each Year to the Advancement and Exploitation of the Wonderful Resources of British Columbia and Many Advantages to Be Gained

VICTORIA, the capital of British Columbia, begins on Aug. 4 a week's festival, which it is proposed to make an annual event in that beautiful Canadian city. A sum of \$30,000 has been provided for the purpose of this year's entertainment, and most of it is already subscribed. As the Victorians are well versed in celebrations and handling crowds, excellent things are anticipated.

Victoria and the whole Puget Sound country are regarded as the center of the beginning of a most keenly competitive community building. Settlers are increasing steadily. Under the impetus

them have risen to more pretentious pursuits. Some of them have accumulated wealth.

The city is a natural garden spot, embowered in flowers and with a wonderful tree growth. In addition are beautiful parks, miles of macadamized streets brilliantly lighted at night, excellent shops and theaters and luxurious hotels. The fine Parliament buildings and one large hotel form two sides of a beautiful square facing the harbor. Outlined at night in electric bulbs, as they are on holidays and special celebrations, they are a brilliant and beautiful sight.

British Columbia possesses one of the

IN FERTILE CANADIAN PROVINCE



Chinese fish merchant, Victoria, B. C.

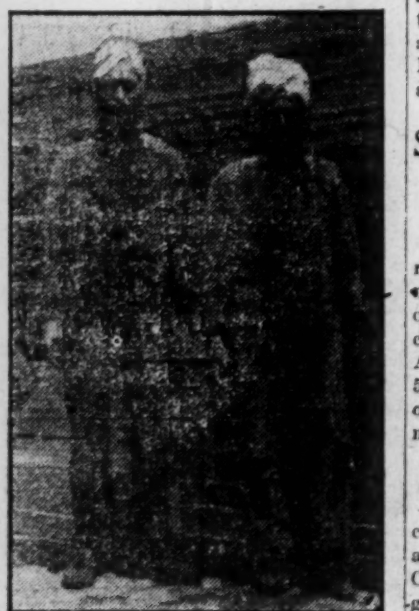
of the Panama canal opening, the next five years are expected to bring an industrial and commercial revolution.

The country is singularly rich, and the residents regard it as practically ideal. It has an equable climate the year round and wonderful scenic beauty. The whole 300-mile length of Vancouver island, at the end of which is Victoria, is within the warm influence of the Japanese current, giving the locality mild winters and temperate, pleasant summers. According to government statistics, Vancouver island has an average of 271 days out of the 365 of "growing" weather when the temperature does not fall below 43 degrees.

The situation of Victoria is beautifully picturesque. Across the straits of Juan de Fuca, some 70 miles away, are the white-topped peaks of the Olympic range in the state of Washington. Victoria harbor is naturally adapted to the admission of the largest vessels, and at Esquimalt, a suburb three miles out, the Canadian government is preparing to build the largest drydock in the world, to cost many millions of dollars.

The residents of Victoria are largely of the wealthier English people, who have built for themselves beautiful homes which they occupy the year round. There is no summer exodus in Victoria, as the temperature is rarely uncomfortable.

Of the 70,000 inhabitants of Victoria, 15,000 are Chinese and Hindus. The latter are largely employed in the sawmills in and around the city, although some of



HINDU WORKMEN, VICTORIA, B. C.
In the population of Victoria there are a number of Hindus, whose occupation is generally that of sawmill hands

NEW GRAIN ELEVATORS TO COST CANADA A MILLION

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada has decided to erect two interior storage terminal elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon to have a capacity of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels each, and to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

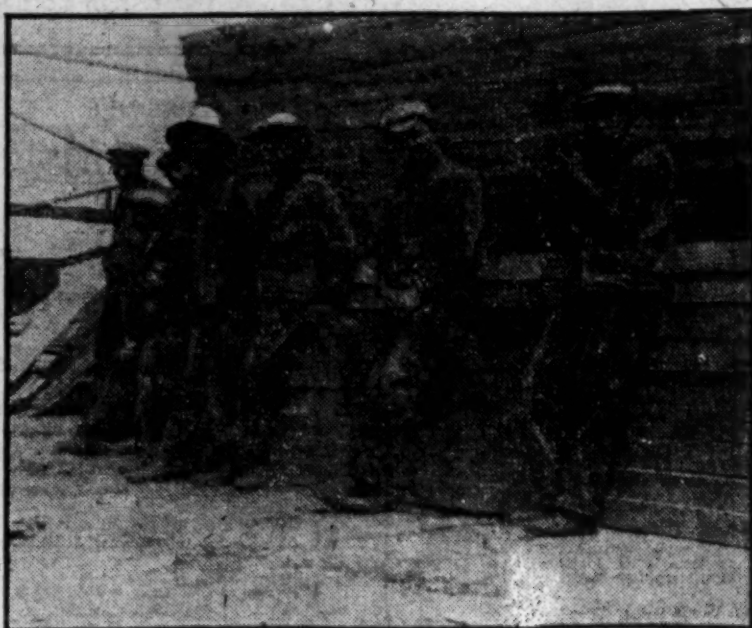
In addition to these interior storage elevators the government has decided to erect a big transfer elevator on the Pacific coast, which will be owned and operated by the government, in order to handle the grain business which it is expected will flow West by the Pacific when the Panama canal is opened. A government-owned terminal elevator of large capacity will also be built at Port

Nelson to handle the wheat which will go north by the Hudson bay route, and this will be ready by the time the line reaches the seaboard.

Orders have already been given to the grain commission, under whose supervision the new elevators will be built, to proceed at once with work.

The new elevators will be thoroughly modern in every respect, will have full inspection equipment and equipment for the drying of grain. As soon as locations are settled in Alberta work will be started there also. The commission will also, it is expected, visit the coast this summer and make arrangements for new elevators.

CHINESE HANDS IN SAW-MILL



Lumbering is large commercial factor of Canadian west

MEN OF DESK AND FIELD WILL HAVE SEPARATE ACCOUNTS OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE DOINGS

Secretary Houston Announces Publication of Magazine for Scholars and Bulletins for General Public to Be Issued—Crop Reporter Discontinued

WASHINGTON—To improve the department's publications and to prevent waste in distribution, David S. Houston, secretary of agriculture, announced today that independent bulletins and circulars in the bureau, divisions and offices under him are discontinued, to be superseded by a magazine called Journal of Research, for the use of scholars, and by a series of popularly written bulletins for the use of the general public. By this plan the confusion that has resulted from the multiplicity of series of publications will be avoided, and the saving of a considerable sum, it is said, will annually be effected.

Under the new plan the department will supply technical information only to those directly interested. A larger amount of information in popular form, which the average reader can immediately apply to his own direct advantage, and thereby increase the agricultural productivity of the nation, will hereafter be distributed.

The technical discussions heretofore published indiscriminately in bulletins and circulars will hereafter be published only in the newly established Journal of Research, which will be issued about once a month. It will be royal octavo, of magazine type, from 75 to 100 pages, 12 numbers to constitute a volume. The Journal for the present will be limited to the publication of the results of research made by the various bureaus, divisions and offices, but it may be extended to include the research work of the state agricultural experiment stations, in which event two editors representing these stations will be added to the editorial committee.

Extensive articles, embodying a complete report of research investigations, will be considered as monographs and may be published as supplements to the

LOS ANGELES PLANS TO ASSIST SISTER CITIES

League Organized for Purpose of Giving Data as to Best Way to Get People Back to Land—Aid to Congested Communities

MRS. LUND IS ACTIVE
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—To encourage the cultivation of land in the neighborhood of cities is one of the principal objects of the Forward-to-the-Land League, and among those devoting their energies toward that purpose is Mrs. Haviland H. Lund, vice-president and editorial director of the Little Farms magazine, a publication that champions the movement.

Mrs. Lund, who is also an organizer for the National Forward-to-the-Land League, has been prominent of late in a move that means to establish in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal., a garden city. Home building on the most approved plans will be featured in this garden city. Germany and England have many such communities, and the best methods employed abroad and at home will be followed.

It is claimed by those interested in the Los Angeles plan that the country thereabout is especially well adapted for the purpose in view. The problem of congestion in large cities and the better housing of working people is expected to be solved satisfactorily when the California experiment gets under way.

At a recent meeting in Los Angeles organization was effected by the appointing of a committee, consisting of Miss Annie Bartlett, vice-chairman of the state organization of the D. A. R., Dr. Henrietta Sweet and Mrs. Pauline Courier of the American Woman's League.

The importance of preparing to receive the coming immigrants at the opening of the canal also was discussed. It is hoped that plans can be made for a proper means of caring for these people while they are looking for permanent homes. A committee was selected to put this movement into effect. A. W. Clark and Mrs. Haviland H. Lund were selected, a third member to be appointed by the chairman, Mr. Clark.

Miss Elizabeth Murray Coffin, who is the organizer of the plan for the Pacific Agricultural School for Girls, will coordinate her work with the Forward-to-the-Land League, and will act as chairman of the committee on vocational education. The board which she proposes to ally with the newly organized league consists of Elizabeth Bohan, Florence Collins Porter, J. S. Torrance,



MRS. HAVILAND H. LUND
Organizer and vice-president of National Forward-to-the-Land League

David Hewes, Mrs. Oliver C. Bryant, Lewis Works and Dana Bartlett.

Charter members of the Los Angeles organization include James R. H. Wagner, vice-president realty board; Arthur E. Hight, member realty board; Mrs. Harriett W. R. Strong, organizer of Ebell Club; Mrs. Matthew Robertson, president Los Angeles Woman's Athletic club; A. W. Clark, secretary National Associated Charities; Dana Bartlett, Bethlehem "Better City"; J. H. Francis, superintendent Los Angeles schools; Miss Elizabeth Murray Coffin, editor West Coast Magazine; Miss Annie L. Bartlett, assistant state chairman D. A. R.; Hon. Lewis R. Works, L. W. Blinn, president Blinn Lumber Company; C. Franklin Davis, general manager California Soil Products Company; Richmond Plant, president Single Tax Club; Robert Armstrong.

Charter members of the National Forward-to-the-Land League include: Hon. J. R. White, president fourth national conservation congress; Hon. Lyman J. Gage, former secretary United States treasury; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, San Francisco; Mrs. Emmos Crocker, chairman conservation department, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Hon. Frank R. Willis, presiding judge supreme court, Los Angeles; Mrs. Charles Hensrotin, for-mer president National Federation of Women's Clubs, and president of the Illinois industrial school for girls.

NEW ENGLAND

Juniper Point Inn Salem, Mass.

Formerly Ocean View House
Now open under a new management. Thoroughly renovated. Cuisine excellent.

STEAK AND CHICKEN DINNERS A SPECIALTY

Auto and week-end parties accommodated. Private dining rooms if desired. Special rates for season guests.

Phone 8456-R A. K. ELLIS, Prop.

250 ROOMS 150 MODERN BATHS

HOTEL OXFORD

COLEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House, European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
CHAS. A. WILSON

Journal. Permission will be given to specialists to publish reports of scientific societies in magazines of technical societies publishing in highly restricted fields.

The Journal will be distributed free to agricultural colleges, technical schools, experiment stations, libraries of large universities and certain government depositories and institutions making exchanges; also to a restricted list of scholars. Copies of the Journal will be sold to applicants by the superintendent of documents, government printing office, and possibly an annual subscription price will be set, as is done with the Experiment Station Record.

The Monthly Crop Reporter will no longer be published. The crop statistics will be collected as heretofore, and telegraphic and news summaries of these statistics will continue to be issued to the press. The printed Crop Reporter was discontinued because it did not bring the information into the hands of the recipients until from 10 to 17 days after the really important news had been circulated by telegraph and printed in the daily press throughout the United States and Europe, the statistical information, therefore, reaching the actual crop correspondent and through him the local producer too late to be of practical service.

As a partial substitute for the printed Crop Reporter, a weekly news letter to crop correspondents will be issued in typewritten or other form. This can be prepared and put into the mails sooner than was possible with the Reporter. It is believed that the weekly news will be far more timely than notices issued heretofore only once a month. Its circulation will be limited to official crop correspondents and will contain summaries of discoveries and recommendations of the various bureaus, divisions and offices.

The Experiment Station Record, the Weather Review, and North American Fauna will continue to be issued with certain modifications.

The Yearbook will be restricted to articles of the magazine type, which, it is believed, will add greatly to the popularity and value of the volume, of which 500,000 copies are printed and distributed annually.

The series of farmers' bulletins will be continued. The object of these is to tell the people how to do important things. They will contain practical, concise, and specific and constructional statements with regard to farming, stock raising, and fruit growing. Under the new plan the bulletins will be reduced in size to from 16 to 20 pages, and will deal particularly with conditions in particular sections, rather than attempt, as heretofore, to cover the entire country.

The publication of bulletins dealing with foreign crop statistics will be discontinued. News of this character when deemed important will be furnished to the press for the information of the public. All executive reports of chiefs are to be reduced with the object of confining them to business.

CONTRACTS LET FOR BUILDINGS

TORONTO, Ont.—Contracts have been let by the department of public works, under which a court house and a registry office for Temiskaming will be erected at Hailybury, and a court house for the Ft. Frances district will be constructed at Ft. Frances.

The court house and registry office at Hailybury will be built by P. H. Secord & Son of Brantford. The former will cost about \$52,500, and the latter \$10,500. The Ft. Frances building will cost about \$55,000 and will be put up by Seaman & Penneman of Ft. William.

WORK ON HARBOR TO BEGIN SOON

CHICAGO—Work on Chicago's new \$10,000,000 harbor will be begun in a few weeks and it is expected that the substructure of the \$3,000,000 passenger pier to be built at the mouth of the river will be complete next winter.

Announcement to this effect was made recently by officials of the city's subway and harbor commission.

The last obstacle to the improvement was cleared away when the city council appropriated \$300,000 to begin the work.

NEW ENGLAND

TWELFTH YEAR SAME MANAGEMENT WESLEY HOUSE

Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. Island of Martha's Vineyard

NOW OPEN

A vacation on Martha's Vineyard has all the advantages of an ocean voyage with none of the discomforts. Every breeze an ocean breeze. The Wesley is on the water's edge with a new pier directly in front. The table is supplied with the very best. Every other dinner is a lobster dinner. Near best shore Golf Course in New England. Warm sea bathing. Excellent auto drives through the country and along the seashore. Band Concerts commence July 3.

HERBERT L. CHASE, Manager.

ARE YOU GOING TO BOSTON?

Ladies going to Boston without male escort find the

Franklin Square House

a delightful place to stop. A home hotel in the heart of Boston for young women, with a transient department. Safe, comfortable, convenient, access; reasonable. For particulars and prices address

MISS CASTINE C. SWANSON, Supt.
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Cottage Park Hotel

WINTHROP (CENTRE) MASS.

Less than 30 MINUTES ride from Boston. Always COOL. Spacious lawns and shade trees. Swimming pool. Tennis. Boating and fishing. Rates moderate. Garage. L. C. PRIOR, Manager.

WHITE MOUNTAIN

Intervale House

Intervale, N. H. OPEN JUNE 28

A summer home of refinement where one finds rest with amusement. Every Improvement. Grand Mountain Scenery. Carriage and Garage Livery. Fine Roads.

All Sports. Good Orchestra. Excellent Table.

Booklet and reservation, write HERBERT L. MUGGETT, Prop.

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Manchester-by-the-Sea

On North Shore of Massachusetts Bay

12 acres of beautiful grounds adjoining the famous singing beach.

Rooms single and en suite with bath.

Management of THE ARTHUR L. RACE CO., Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.

Brandon Hall

Beacon Street

BROOKLINE, MASS.

An Exclusive Family Hotel. Rooms single or en suite, with private baths.

AMERICAN PLAN CAFE

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Hotel Pines

COTUIT-BY-THE-SEA, MASS.

Best of Bathing and Boating

Open June 15. Booklets. N. C. MORSE.

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On Franconian's Bay, directly opposite Bar Harbor. Opens June 20th for the season. Cuisine and service unexcelled. LOUIS FURRY, Lessee and Manager.

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(Formerly Revere House)

Corner Revere Street and Boulevard

REVERE BEACH, MASS.

Quiet location. Grand ocean view. Large, airy rooms. Superb bathing. Rates: Transient, \$1 to \$3 per day; special rates by week, month and season. N. A. ANDREWS, Prop.

Also Union Square Hotel, Somerville, Mass.

The Cotochesset

WIANNO, MASS.

Special attention given to automobile parties.

Open from June 1 to October 1.

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Hotel Brunswick

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A. W. MacDOUGALL, Mgr.

Finest Bathing Beach in New England

Excellent Table, Sailing, Fishing

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FISH DINNERS

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BROOKLIN, MAINE

An Ideal resort: Maine Coast attractions; modern improvements; moderate rates. STEPHEN D. COUSINS, Prop.

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Nathin, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden, Excellent Orchestra. Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

Soo-Nipi Park Lodge

AND COTTAGES

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the midst of Pines, Spruces and Balsams. Superb Lake Fishing and Boating. Steam Heat and Open Fireplaces. Golf and other Outdoor and Indoor Sports. Illustrated Booklet and information concerning rates, etc., sent on application to LEON M. WAITE, Manager, 112 Broadway, New York, or Hotel and Travel Dept., The Monitor.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

ROCKRIDGE HALL

Open for guests July 1 to Sept. 15. Location high and airy. Tennis, croquet, bowling, shower baths. Pleasant walks and drives. Many rooms with running water, some suites with private bath. Half-hour from South Station. Specially fine table. For booklet and rates, address C. M. READE, Room 519, 53 State Street, Boston.

THE SOMERSET

88 Summer St. Tel. 21220, Malden, Mass.

A Select Family Hotel, catering also to Tourist and Automobile Parties. Open all the year. Table and Service First Class. Rooms, single or connecting. Broad Verandas. Airy Rooms. One minute's walk from Western Division Station. B. & M. R. R. also to electric cars for Revere and other beaches. Five cent fare to Boston. Rates, \$10 to \$14 per week, single. For two, \$15 to \$22 per week.

CONCORD, N. H.

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MODERN AND MOST COMFORTABLE

Special Care Given to Automobile Parties

O. J. PELREN, Manager

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NAHANT, MASS.

Special Accommodation for Automobiles

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BOSTON

Commonwealth Avenue

HOTEL VENDOME

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Springfield, Mass.

Under New Management

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Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets. BOSTON

Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

HOTEL NOTTINGHAM

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European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 up.

FRANCIS ROWE, Prop.

Allerton Gables

ALLERTON, MASS.

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A well-appointed, modern hotel, located between Hull Bay and ocean. Ideal for business men and families. Excellent table, best the Boston market affords. Free bathhouses; sailing parties taken out without charge. Booklet. Tel. Hull 2147. CHARLES L. WEEKS, Prop.

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HYANNIS, CAPE COD, MASS.

OPEN FROM MAY 23 TO OCT. 1

For Its Eleventh Season Under Same Management

Booklet sent on request

S. ALDRICH, Proprietor

Hampton Beach, N. H.

LOW RATES—PELHAM HOTEL

AMERICAN plan, good food, spring water; beach best on coast; casino—all attractions, band concerts; many points of interest; leaflets sent. H. W. FORD, Prop.

NEW IMMIGRATION CHANNELS

Editorial View of Western Expectations of Canal's Diversion Considers New England's Loss

THROUGHOUT the states of the far West there is calculation of the effect of the opening of the Panama canal upon the streams of immigration and the general conclusion that there will be a diversion of the European human flood to the Pacific coast and thence its distribution to the states of the slope. The expectation is giving great satisfaction as it includes the larger supply of farm and common labor which is the need of this expanding region. California, it will be remembered, in the midst of the agitation over the Japanese problem in the Legislature of the past season, was concerned not to have her law read to the exclusion of the Europeans. There was a moment when it was thought that the act proposed would shut out the Italians and the government of Italy showed a concern that this should not occur. It was no part of the Californian intent to have it so applied and the final form of the act held it strictly to the race that was barred from entrance to citizenship.

The Italians are not so barred. They will find their place as citizens and if they are as enterprising in California as in New England they will be filling some of the high offices as well. There is, for example, an Italian assistant attorney-general in Rhode Island. The problem is not, however, the securing of new races for officeholding. All of them come to that, more or less readily. The need is for men to do the needed work of the fields and the shops, and it is a very real one in these expanding states of the West.

There is every wish out there to receive the European people. The discussion of this effect of the canal opening is not apprehensive, as though the new arrivals were to overstock the labor market and displace men now employed there. It is accompanied by gratification, a warm expectation of benefits to come. Possibly in some of the states, California among them, it is a part of the hope that some other race will prove its ability to compete with the Asiatics

and supply the labor in the vineyards and on the farms that the Japanese are almost monopolizing. There is more than idle waiting. The newspapers are reporting the active steps to secure the benefit of this importation and as the time approaches for the opening of the new channel there will be organized effort to have it employed.

If this is the purpose of the West, if it can offer inducements of the better pay and the more general employment, the eastern states have at least to consider whether the diversion will not be accompanied by the loss of needed laborers here. The problem of farm labor is nowhere more real than in New England. It may not reach the extreme that exists in the wheat and corn regions of the middle West in the harvest time but it is not seasonal here, it is constant. It has been many years since there was more than a general, unspoken invitation to the foreigners to come to New England. There has been, indeed, a disposition to discourage the inflowing of the Europeans. But they are needed on the farms if not in the towns. The industries of the East have a dependence upon the European supply that is evident in any factory town. The first employment that would feel the effect of a changed current would, however, be that of the farms.

Native farm labor has disappeared. The old families of the region are not supplying it in the least degree. They are having all they can do, and perhaps more, in retaining the ownership of the farms. The thrift of the new arrival, his willingness to work for a small wage, his quick adaptation to the work in hand, his almost equally prompt discovery of his command of the labor market and of the possibility of higher wages, all these lead up to the accumulation of the needed money to buy land and his easy entrance into proprietorship. But he and his family, always numerous, will supply for a time the labor on all the farms. And then will come the need for more of his kind.

What if with that time also comes the discovery that the tides have changed their course, that a ditch across the isthmus has made easy passage to other fields?

This almost certain consequence of the western opportunity and the organized effort to bring the European laborers to supply it, cannot be passed without concern in the eastern states. The first Polish laborers to arrive on the New England farms were brought here by the use of just such agencies as will presently be at work to carry them to quite another region. It was not necessary to keep up the effort for long as the reports sent back to Poland were sufficient to induce others to come and the region was reasonably well supplied. Will not the competition of the West be felt here? It seems unavoidable and it will create the need of renewed effort to bring the laborers here. That seems to be the prospect.

STORE NEWS

An exciting contest is expected this afternoon, when the Filene baseball team will meet the Fourth Atlantic National Bank team at the Locust street grounds. The latter team is said to be one of the best in the Bankers league and the Filene team has the record of not losing a game this season.

A. Shuman of A. Shuman & Co. was among the European travelers who have returned to Boston during the week.

Henry Penn of Penn the Florist will spend the month of August at Passaconaway inn, York Cliffs, Me.

Charles Hanley, rug buyer for the Henry Siegel Company, has returned from the Orient, where he has been for several weeks.

Among the employees of the Gilchrist Company who are away on vacations are John McLaughlin, Arthur Wark, Timothy Cramm, the Misses Alice Blynn, Mary Flynn and Elizabeth Lynch.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include J. T. Donovan of the Jordan Marsh Company, J. W. Horne of the R. H. White Company, Miss Flora

RUSSIA ADDED TO NATIONS DECLINING INVITATION TO FAIR

WASHINGTON—Russia is added to the list of nations declining the invitation of the United States to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915, according to officials at the state department. Out of the 40 nations invited to send representation to the fair, 35 have replied. Of these 27 have accepted and seven have declined, leaving 15 undecided.

Russia's attitude is attributed to the action of Congress in abrogating the treaty between the two nations because of Russia's refusal to issue passports on a basis of equality with other foreigners to Jews who have become United States citizens.

Although Germany has indicated that she will not exhibit officially or induce her manufacturers and producers to exhibit, because of the lack of protection in the United States for German copyrighted designs, the state department has not included the German government in the list of those declining.

It is understood, however, that Germany will not be represented by exhibits at San Francisco, if for no other reason than that Great Britain will not take part. Rivalry in commercial enterprise between England and Germany is said to be primarily responsible for the Berlin government considering the invitation.

SAN FRANCISCO—Officials of the Panama-Pacific exposition continue to express hope that the decision of Great Britain to stay out of the fair will be reconsidered. Germany is expected to take part if Great Britain does.

Kalesky and Mrs. C. Phillips of the William Filene's Sons Company.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Hundreds of representatives of industries in this city had a private view of the new Butler Bros. wholesale general merchandise establishment at the formal opening which was held recently. Two buildings are connected with overhead bridges and with tunnels beneath the street, giving a contiguous floor space of 38 acres. On what would correspond with the fifth floor, up under the skylights, are reading rooms, a public library station, rest rooms and other conveniences for the use of the employees.

The building has a frontage on Randolph, Canal and Lake streets. It has 14½ stories above ground and two basements. The central tower reaches 65 feet above the roof and 250 feet above the sidewalk. It took 15 months to put the building, on which 1500 men were employed. The cost was \$1,200,000.

CLOCK OF APPLES TO BE SHOWN

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—A mission clock with belfry and other furnishings all in Gravenstein apples, was decided recently by the Gaston district mass meeting as its feature exhibit at the coming apple fair at Sebastopol.

The Pleasant hill district has decided on a replica of the Brooklyn suspension bridge, in which hundreds of apples will be used. The fair will open Aug. 18 and all Sonoma county will be represented.

COURT HOUSE TO COST \$100,000

WASHINGTON—Plans and specifications are being prepared for a new court house, to be built at Goldboro, N. C., at a cost of \$100,000. The plans will be ready for the contractors to submit bids about Aug. 5. The work will commence immediately after the contract is awarded.

PROVISION COST IN PANAMA LESS THAN IT IS IN BOSTON

Canal Record Presents a List of Market Prices in the Waterway Zone Which Will Interest the Local Food Buyer

Frankly preceded by a note that all provisions are from cold storage, unless followed by a statement to the contrary, the Canal Record prints a list of market prices in Panama which leads the purchaser of provisions in Boston who reads it to think of going to the Canal Zone to reside.

Lamb chops which here cost 35 cents a pound are quoted at retail at 24 cents a pound; lamb for stew is 6 cents a pound; mutton shoulder, 9 cents a pound; veal ranges from 10 cents a pound for a stewing piece to 30 cents for cutlets. The best grade of corned beef is 12 cents, and rib roast not over 18 cents, adding one more cent a pound for ramp roast.

In Panama rump and sirloin steak, which Bostonians pay from 30 to 45 cents a pound for, sells for 20 cents, or 30 cents for the tenderloin, and fresh pork can be purchased at from 17 to 20 cents a pound, according to the cut.

Not only are the meats lower but fresh eggs are 27 cents a dozen. The housekeeper in Boston pays 30, 40 or 42 cents a dozen. Creamery butter is listed at 34 cents in the commissary list and cheese all the way from 10 cents a pound to 81 for a whole cheese. Milk is higher at 20 cents a bottle, but 5 cents is allowed on the returned bottle.

With the exception of lettuce, most of the vegetables are 2, 3 or 5 cents less than people are paying in Boston. Beets are 3 cents a pound, while here they sell for 5 cents; cabbage is 4 cents a pound. In Boston housekeepers are paying 15 cents for a cabbage which weighs about two pounds, onions are the same at 3 cents a pound, but tomatoes which have been up to 18 and 20 cents in the cheapest markets are only 6 cents a pound in Panama.

The rumored poor season for tomatoes evidently has not affected the Canal Zone. At this time of the year when most of the apples are cut of the market and out of the cold storage houses about here they are selling for 8 cents a pound in Panama, an improvement on the 5

cents each price of the city which would bring the price per pound up to about 20 or 25 cents.

Cantaloupes are 8 cents each to our 10 and 15 cents and watermelons which have dropped in the last two weeks to 30 cents may be purchased in Panama for 35 cents each. It is hard for the Boston housekeeper to conceive of times at 80 cents a hundred and Jamaican oranges at this time of the year for 18 cents a dozen, but if she could stop at a Panama fruit store she would find these to be the usual prices and lemons now 35 cents a dozen here are 24 cents there.

OHIO TO REBUILD NATIONAL ROAD

COLUMBUS, O.—Guernsey county commissioners who called at the governor's office recently, were assured that they will receive money from the state necessary to pave the national road through their county.

The project of paving the road from this city to the West Virginia state line is now complete, as Franklin, Belmont, Muskingum and Licking counties have been promised shares of the \$800,000 fund which is to be distributed by State Road Commissioner Mark.

MILITIA CASE IN DOUBT

SASKATOON, Sask.—Officers of the local militia have not decided how to deal with a bugler of the one hundred and fifth Fusiliers who snatched and trampled an American flag waved during a street parade Thursday by a young woman in an automobile. The man was ordered from the parade, and immediately court-martialed and discharged from the regiment. A few hours later he was reinstated after other members of the bugle band had threatened to resign from the regiment unless the officers rescinded their order.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Young or middle-aged woman to assist in home in the country; will be treated as one of family; one desirous of a home, Mrs. ROBERT HOYLE, White House, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent and experienced woman of good appearance to take care of a ladies' small luncheon parlor; only a person who has had experience need apply. S. HIRSCH'S SONS, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, office manager (31), at present employed in familiar modern accounting methods, office systems, capable assuming full charge of office; speaks French; German; 14 years thorough, practical experience, mercantile and manufacturing lines, desires immediately permanent engagement; references. A. H. STARK, 202 W. 107th st., New York City.

APRENTICE—Boy 16 wishes to learn trade of mechanical draughting; has excellent talent in freehand drawing. E. MANN, 219 W. 124th st., New York.

BASSO CANTANTE—English, experienced as church soloist, desires employment; will travel. WM. E. JOHNSON, 547 W. 124th st., New York.

BOY (17) wishes position. HAROLD YOUNG, 1137 McCormick av., Ozone Park (L. I.), N. Y.

BREKESMAN, thorough, of broad experience as salesman, buyer and manager, desires position; highest references. W. W. KATHMAN, 436 E. Walnut lane, O'Fallon, Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR (white), careful driver, 5 years' experience, light car, desires position in or about Philadelphia; best references. Address ROBERT BLACK, 1832 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

CHEMIST—15 years' experience in municipal and industrial laboratories; desires position from Dec. 1 to May 1. P. S. GILMER, 1832 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

CLERICAL POSITION wanted by young married man as bookkeeper and cost clerk; several years' experience; best of references. F. E. LYN, 1832 S. 18th st., West Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLERK or collector, young man, married (27 years), of neat appearance, desires position as clerk, collector, or anything where there is opportunity for advancement; willing to go out of town; best of recommendations; can secure bonds; apply by letter only. ELWIN NACHMANN, 40 West 117th st., New York.

DAY WATCHMAN or timekeeper wants work; references. LEANDER BUCK, 132 W. 124th st., New York.

GARDENER, single, wishes position to care for lawn and garden; no household experience; references; 435 north and north. Apply by letter only. JOSEPH S. BLACK, Stratford, N. J., Box 23.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, MILKER, etc., single, Protestant, wants position; references. ALFRED W. LOPLAND, 1233 South Lambert st., Philadelphia.

GIRLS—R. H. MACY & Co., New York City, have several vacancies for well-recommended girls over 16 years of age, as merchandise checkers; excellent opportunities for advancement; are permanent positions with advancement. Apply at office of General Manager.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALSMAN (30) wishes position with a good house; can furnish best of references as to ability and character; no canvassing; or commission basis proposition. PAUL F. MARK, 1249 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHER, experienced, history, English, mathematics, Latin, German, wishes position in or near New York, or as resident tutor; best references. GEORGE E. TIMPSON, 383 Central Park West, New York.

WANTED—Position soliciting of general intelligence and activity; 10 years' weekly paper; salary or commission basis. Address E. GERMAN, 709 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

WATCHMAN or Janitor, middle-aged man of good habits, would like position in store or public building; references. STEWART, care Mrs. Sides, 235 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN (20), wants outside position; references. ARCHIBALD M. SEYMOUR, 450 Franklin av., Ridgewood, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, German, 21, would like position at night duties; can furnish references. DR. ROHLES, 65 Clinton av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (27), college graduate, 5 years in automobile manufacturing and tool designing, desires position leading to responsible position at anything; reasonable salary. Address L. N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (20), married, ambitious, wishes position at anything; reasonable salary. Address L. N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER—Lady wants position; 7 years' experience; can furnish references; can take full charge of office; first-class references from last employer. CLEMENS, 1832 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

COMPANION—Refined woman desires position; experienced, good penman; will travel. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, 174 Lefferts av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION, ATTENDANT, wants position, traveling or residing abroad or other light duties. Can furnish references. L. DILLON, 1005 Sewell av., Astbury Park, N. Y.

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER—Fully capable woman would like position; or travel. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, 174 Lefferts av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, understands drafting patterns, wishes to assist designer in wholesale house or establishment. AGNES HAYDEN, 200 E. 40th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position caring for home and children; excellent wages. Mrs. ANNA SHAW, 225 W. 143rd st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—COMPANION or mother's helper—Position desired by refined young lady, single and willing; highest references; city or country; good traveler. MISS L. M. MACKENZIE, 230 W. 107th st., New York.

LADY'S MAID—Girl (16), wants situation or would do half day's work. MISS HELEN HUBBARD, 52 W. 19th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home. Mrs. CONSTANCE K. WALTON, 13 W. 125th st., New York.

NURSEMAID or chambermaid—Neat colored girl, wants situation. MINTA FREEMAN, 120 West 138th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady (17), desires position as stenographer and typewriter; recent graduate; neat, refined and reliable; best references furnished. MISS L. A. CHRISTINA, 165 East 72nd st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, experienced in taking charge of salesroom for wholesale house; can sell goods; references. Address DORIS DONALDSON, 177 46th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHER—Young lady with French diploma from Paris; highly recommended, speaks English; private family or school, city or country. ELIDA GAZARIAN, 215 East 40th st., New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—5 years' experience, excellent references as to ability and desirability. FLORENCE LEMING, 2200 Amsterdam av., care Stokes, New York.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper; has had 10 years' experience; can sell goods; references. Address DORIS DONALDSON, 177 46th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOY (15), second year at high school, wants position in an office at about \$3 or \$4; for the remainder of vacation. BERT L. WELLS, 522 George st., Chicago.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT AND MANAGER, with technical education and valuable experience, desires engagement with a large concern. G. M. TURNER, 932 E. 16th st., Chicago.

MACHINIST, all-around, wants position in Chicago about Sept. 1, 1913. RICHARD T. MCGEE, 945 Main st., Wheeling, W. Va.

PIANIST, married, 30, desires position. Address OVERTON REAMY, 501 Vance st., Toledo, O.

SALESMAN—Young man (26), having experience and record, desires connection with reliable Chicago house as city salesman. PHILIP V. SWENSON, 1415 Morse st., Chicago.

USHER—Elderly American man, cultured, clean cut appearance, would like position in corporation, office, as usher and handy man; familiar with automobile business. WM. E. BURCK, 517 E. 30th st., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN—Four years in present position in bank wishes to make change. FLOYD L. TOMPKINS, 117 Willis av., W. Chicago.

YOUNG MAN desires employment with a manufacturing concern, with view of becoming city editor. ALFRED THOMAS, 1315 Herndon st., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (24, single) wants position as traveling salesman or local representative. Address ERNEST C. BERTHOLDT, 331 Labadie av., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MAN, graduate of agricultural college, would like position at an experimental station, or as manager of fruit farm. DAN W. MATHER, 936 Leland av., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CASHIER and bookkeeper—Young lady wants situation; 4 years' experience; capable of taking full charge of office. Address MRS. J. C. LINCOLN, 464 St. James Pl., Chicago; phone Lincoln 5074.

CASHIER, experienced, wants situation in hotel or restaurant; best references. Address GLADYS GAUGH, 322 State Park av., Chicago.

COMPANION—A refined, educated young lady (28), desires position, as companion to lady (about 30) who wants someone cheerful, patient and constant to help her and relieve her of care of servants or household duties, etc., when needed; experienced, conscientious and devoted to this work; also an experienced traveler; free to locate or travel anywhere; highest references must be exchanged. MISS B. A. OLIN, 526 Indian terrace, Rockford, Ill.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable, middle-aged lady seeks position of trust; or useful in home, as companion or housekeeper; also expert in shopping; can sew and do mending; references. MISS A. TEMPLE, 2200 Calumet av., Chicago.

COMPANION-HELPER—Refined, active elderly lady desires position in refined family; good reader, mender, and willing to help in any way. Address MRS. D. H. JONES, care General Delivery, Highland Park, Ill.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by settled colored woman; no laundry. MYRTLE HALLS, 1623 East 11th st., Kansas City, Mo.

GOVERNOR or companion—Educated German lady, middle-aged, very conscientious, cheerful, with references and experience about 3 years in this country, wants position; would like to travel. MISS MARGARET KOTZENBERG, 227 Powell av., Mrs. V. T. Brauns, Chicago, Tel. 2.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants day work or laundry work to take home; first-class references. Address REBECCA SIMS, 123 W. 25th st., Chicago.

LAUNDRESS or housecleaning wanted by young colored woman; best references. Mrs. MILDRED GREEN, 503 Armour av., Chicago.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young woman with college education; desires position in office; references. Address MRS. HAAS, 243 Medbury av., Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, tutor or chaperone—Position of responsibility and trust desired by well-educated American woman; experienced; would leave city. MISS MARY HAYES, 4306 Oakwood av., 20 apt., Chicago.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION of any kind desired by experienced woman; capable of taking full charge of office; references. Address MISS E. A. AUSTON, 3651 Indiana av., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—SITUATION wanted by young woman, 7 years' experience in law; capable of filing position of responsibility; highest references. THELMA STEEN, 1201 East 47th st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY—Expert stenographer, desires position in office; educated and capable. MISS CAROLINE NORMAN, 1547 Fairview av., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires stenographic position or good stenographic position; salary \$18 per week. MISS K. F. SIMS, 328 Wisconsin st., Chicago.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND CLERK—Young lady desires position in telephone exchange; references. STELLA DIAMOND, 1229 St. Louis av., Chicago.

WANTED—Man to take charge of office and of household; references. Address MRS. J. W. CRAMER, Haddon, Kan.

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SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LADY OF CULTURE wishes position as companion, housekeeper for lady, or as managing housekeeper. West preferred; highest references. Mrs. ANNA HOLMES REED, 201 East Main st., N. Gainesville, Fla.

TRAVELING COMPANION, SECRETARY OR TUTOR—Young woman teaches in the public schools wishes engagement; references. Address MRS. F. STEPHEN, 700 South Elm st., Sherman, Tex.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants day work or laundry work to take home; first-class references. Address REBECCA SIMS, 123 W. 25th st., Chicago.

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Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

EASTERN

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman at the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington St., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDERSONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, 110 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3009

BIBLES—Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue to MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Camelskins, G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 45 Exchange st., opp. State st.

BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE—J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CAMERAS and CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing, J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury, Tel. 1070.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards, MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

CLEANSERS and DYERS—Lewandos 17 Temple Place, 284 Boylston Street, Phone Oxford 535-537 Phone Back Bay 3000-3001-3002.

CORSETS—MADAME SARA'S La Patrie Corset, Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres, 120 Boylston st.

CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makes, J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies and Gent's Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service, C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave.

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay 2311.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Specialty; estimates given, MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline, Tel. 4890.

FURNITURE—MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

FURNITURE EXCHANGE—HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE, New and slightly used. We will change yours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly st., Rich. 247.

GROCERIES of high grade, COBB-ALDRICH & CO., 126-128 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combing made into braids and curls. Mail orders by GORDARD BROS., 76-78 Market st., Lynn.

EASTERN

BOSTON (Continued)

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1086 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candelsticks and Candle Shades, Pictures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 105 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PAINTING and Tinting—Expert work on ceilings and woodwork, smooth, durable, white enamel, wk. on standing finish, O. I. Lorentzen Co., 105 Tremont st., Tel. Ox. 371.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS and FRAMES—Carefully selected stock, W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 408 Boylston st.

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls', FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 106 Summer st., Boston.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our cogs, cylinders free, ALLEN BROS., 135 Washington st., opp. Adams st. subway.

TYPEWRITERS to rent—3 mos. for \$5. Semi-term easy, Rem. No. 4 Smith No. 2, AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them, AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

LYNN, MASS.

CLEANSERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street Lynn, Phone Lynn 1800

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood, SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central st.

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices. BESSE ROSE CO.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, Telephone Lynn 2800

H. C. FURNISHERS and UPHOLSTERERS, HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH at HUNT'S, 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

SHOES for vacation are now in order; we have a complete stock of sneakers, tennis shoes, lawn shoes, golf shoes, etc. HODGKINS SHOE STORE, J. C. Palmer, mgr., 26 Market st., Lynn.

UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslin Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GORDARD BROS., 76-78 Market st., Lynn.

EASTERN

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANSERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1274 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, Phone Cambridge 945

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette St., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GROCERS—YERXA & YERXA, Cambridge; Union sq., Somerville; Arlington Center; 4 Main st., Medford.

HARDWARE—Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Seeds, Household Hardware, CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MOVERS of FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc. Auto trucks used. Storage, HEISIM & CO., Inc., 430 Mass. Ave. Phone Camb. 735.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 565 Mass. Ave.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville, Tel.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING, MRS. CHARLOTTE E. WAITE, 32 Winslow Ave. Tel. Som. 3090-W.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE—Coal Agency—GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 254 Highland Ave. Tel. Som. 33.

MALDEN, MASS.

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable and the latest styles. MILL, REM-NANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands, GILBERT N. WARE, 13 Pleasant st., Malden.

WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwrought Silver, The Wanderer Shop, A. L. CHACE, 634 Slater bldg.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high-grade, clean workmen and workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 384 Main st.

CANDY SHOP—TENNESSEE Stands for Purity and Quality, 35 Pleasant st., 2 minutes from City Hall.

CLEANSERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS 3 Pleasant Street Worcester, Phone Park 1022

EMBROIDERY DESIGNING, STAMPING, Stenciling, Good and Cheap, MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP, 425 Slater bldg.

FRESH FLOWERS of finest quality—RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE, 3 Pleasant st., Tel. Park 94.

HATS—Felt and Straw, Cleaned, Repaired, Dyed, Laundered, HAT CO., 30 Exchange st.

EASTERN

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CLEANSERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS, 15 Harrison Avenue Springfield, Phone 2400

DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT, 318 Main st., Room 201, Hitchcock bldg., Springfield, Mass.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING, PARLOIR—Excellent work, MRS. H. L. BOSS, 356 Main st., 2d floor, Tel. 057.

NEW YORK CITY

ARCHITECTS—Holmes & Lafferty, 150 Nassau, operate thru America; cor. solicited; designs submitted, satisfactorily guaranteed.

ART OBJECTS and Reproductions—"LA BOTTEGA" Italian Terra Cotta, China, Frames, 402 Madison Ave.

ARTISTIC CARD MESSAGES for all occasions, Quarters, covered by the most up-to-date, KELLEY'S MILL, REM-NANT, 115 W. 4th st., Gated by 10th St.

CLEANSERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS, 608 Avenue C, New York City, Phone Murray Hill 570-5711

CARRIER FOR AUTO USE—"Kolap" tourist fold folding box, Dust and shower proof. E. T. HILL, 10 Fulton st.

CLEANSER and DYER—PHILIPPINE GOLDMAN, Tel. 67-67, 100 W. 4th St. We call and deliver anywhere in Greater New York. Express paid, all out-of-town.

CLOTHES WASHERS—AUTOMATIC and HAND OPERATION, vacuum principle, made of tin, \$1; zinc, \$1.50. Sent prepaid by mail, with 10¢ guarantee. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS CO., 200 W. 72d st.

COOPERATIVE STORES Solve Living Problems, Catalogue, COMMUNITY MURRAY, 100 W. 11st St., Long Island, Floral Park, N. Y.

CORSETS—The Gossard Front Laced—Also back laced corsets, fitted by experienced corsetiere, \$3.50 up; corsets to order, \$10 up; send for booklet, OLM-LEOPOLD, 212 E. 12th St., West 22d st., N. Y. Phone Gramercy 3221.

CORSET MAKER—MRS. J. B. MORRILL, Figure Moulding, Tel. Greeley 6237

DENTISTRY in ALL ITS BRANCHES, DR. CHAS. G. KILGUS, 101 West 72d st., Phone 300 Columbus

DENTISTRY—DR. W. E. SCHUMANN (Child's Bldg.), 42d Street, Hill 2336

DRESSMAKING—WEBB, 107 West 48th st., Artistic and original, quick work, mod-ern and tailored gowns. Quick work, mod-ern and tailored gowns. Quick work, mod-ern and tailored gowns. Quick work, mod-ern and tailored gowns.

ELECTRICAL Supplies and Repairs a Specialty, JOHN T. WHITEHEAD & SON, 1006 Sixth Ave., Tel. Columbus 1140.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING, 240 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. River 1751

HAIRDRESSING—MATURED LADIES—Do not dye your hair. Consult first an experienced and successful hair dresser, M. M. FRIED, 17 W. 34th st., N. Broadway, Tel. Greeley 3007.

INSURANCE BROKER—NATHAN WEIL, Real Estate and Mortgage Loans, One East Forty-Second Street, Phone 212 Murray Hill 434, N. Y. City.

LADIES' TAILOR—J. BLOOM, 200 West 72d St., Lincoln Trust Bldg., Special rates for summer months, 6th suits, \$35 up; 12 suits, \$100 up; Eponge \$23 up. Workmanship guaranteed. Special attention given mail orders. Telephone Columbus 3206.

LAUNDRY—NEW AMSTERDAM HAND LAUNDRY—140 W. 67th st., Tel. 1507

LUNCH at "THE THISTLE"—Home cooking and efficient service, luncheon, better can be found, 180 Madison Ave., just below 34th st.

LUNCHEON 40c—DINNER 50c—The Studio, 101 W. 43rd St., New York

LUNCHEON 30c, DINNER 75c, BREAKFAST 45c—RIP VAN WINKLE TEA ROOM, 100 W. 4th St., N. Y. City, sandwiches, preserves, salads, automobile luncheons, 11 W. 37th st., Tel. Greeley 953.

LUNCHEON a joy when served with delicacy and good taste, THE SIGN OF THE GREEN TEA POT, 31 West Thirty-third st.

MEATS and POULTRY—GUS MEYER—Amsterdam Ave. and 163th st., Tel. 949 Audubon. Quick service—Reliability—Service.

MILLINERY—JOHNSTON—Artistic and Stylish Hats, 142 West 57th st., Phone 4233 Columbus

MOTOR VEHICLES—"Quikette," MADAME HAUGHTON SIGEL, Auto Center, Broadway and 42nd St., Tel. Bryant 14.

PAPEHANGER and Decorator—Wall coverings cleaned without removal, WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Tel. MU. 9080, 10 East 42d.

PICTURE FRAMING and high-class engraving, REY W. F. HUIE, 300 W. 42nd St., Broadway and 34th st.

PICTURES, Unique and Artistic, and Framing at extremely low prices, THE PICTURE CRAFT SHOP, 35 E. 28th st.

PRINTERS of catalogues, booklets and job work, THE WILFETT PRESS, 5 West 20th st., New York

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE—ARTHUR H. COHEN—Business Leasing—Leases, 44 Broadway, Tel. Bryant 14.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE—MISS LEWIS, 500 Fifth Ave., Tel. Bryant 407, 468

STENOGRAPHERS, OFFICE HELP, etc., furnished from the "Food Plot" (Pub. Sten.), 320 Broadway, Phone Worth 645.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EDWARD E. TANNER, 514 Erie bldg., 135 North 5th phone.

CAFETERIA—Home baking and cooking, Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays. CENTRAL CAFETERIA, Lockwood bldg., Genesee and Franklin.

DYERS and CLEANERS—Dry and steam clean, men's, ladies' suits pressed, altered, reprimed, F. B. Greenland, Main and Barker.

FASHIONABLE HATS for summer, THE FLORETTE SHOP, MRS. ALICE HUSSONG, 44 Conn. Cor. 16th st.

HABERDASHERS—High Class Furnishings and Hatters, C. C. IVENS & CO., 16 W. Eagle St.

PRINTING—Have your business and private stationery, post cards, motto cards, booklets and general printing done by W. C. GAY, 34 Wells st.

ROOMS and BOARD—Rooms reserved for transient, MRS. M. E. WELCH, 138 North 5th Pearl st.

TAILOR—POPULAR PRICES, HARRY FISHER, 680 Main Street

ELMIRA, N. Y.

JEWELRY, Diamonds, Rich Gold Watches, high grade sterling ware, John Baily & Son, Estab. 1885, 520 E. Water st.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CLEANSERS and DYERS—Lewandos 49 Clinton Ave. South Rochester, Phone Main 3002 House 1028.

EASTERN

BALTIMORE, MD.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BALDWIN & SAPPINGTON, 204 Piper Building

CANDY, SOFAS and LUNCHEON, LIBERTY BELL CANDY CO., 7 West Lexington Street

CLEANSERS and DYERS, EMIL FISHER, 216 W. Fayette St., 222 N. Howard, 418 N. Charles St., Mail order department.

CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS, PARK CLOTHING COMPANY, Baltimore and Sharp Sts.

DENTISTRY—DR. T. SOLLERS, WATERS, 756 North Eutaw Street, Phone Mt. Vernon 483.

DENTISTRY—DR. JULIUS E. HERONEMUS, 104 E. North Ave., Tel. Mt. Vernon 6232, Baltimore, Maryland.

DRAPERIES and UPHOLSTERING—Cretones and Linens suitable for summer homes. Slip Covers made to order. Old Furniture renovated, WILLIAM NORDHOFF, 817 North Howard Street.

INSURANCE, DAVID S. WEGLEIN, 908 Keyser Bldg., Tel. St. Paul 6485

JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, J. S. MACDONALD CO., 212 N. Charles st., Fidelity bldg.

KODAKS—Photographic developing and printing for amateurs by the most up-to-date methods. Send us your films and you will be delighted with the results. F. W. McALLISTER CO., 113 N. Charles st., Baltimore, Md.

PRINTING OF CHARACTER, SCHNEIDERREITH AND SONS, 208 South State St.

REAL ESTATE, OTTO C. NORDHOFF, 616 Carrollton Avenue, Phone Gilmor 478

SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN, N. HESS SONS, 8 East Baltimore Street

TRUNKS, BAGS and Leather Goods—Chas. B. Gorman & Co. Repairing a specialty, 329 N. Howard st., Tel. Mt. V. 281.

N.BONE CORSETS made to measure at pop prices. Guaranteed unbreakable and comfortable. Shop, 321 N. Charles st.

VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM—Home cooking, prompt service, 211 E. "ayette" st., opposite postoffice.

RICHMOND, VA.

STORAGE—Fireproof storage and transfer dept., W. Fred Richardson, Inc., Main and Belvidere sts., Richmond, Va.

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CLEANSERS and DYERS—LEWANDOS, 1083 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Phone Spruce 4679

COAL—Best Lehigh, 2240 lbs. to the ton. Spec. summer prices, Geo. E. Mehler, 3d and Glenwood Ave., Tel. Kensington 6300.

HAIRDRESSING, MANICURING—Instruction also, Dr. S. W. Fessler, 305 Denckla Bldg., N. W. 10th & Market sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ADVERTISING—SIMPSON, SHOWALTER & BARKER, Inc., Practically applied advertising, 215 1/2 W. 10th St., Pittsburgh.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, W. J. JOHNSON, 606-608 Curry Bldg., Phone 3337 Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAFETERIA—HOME COOKING, CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB, 5th and Wood st., 327 to 331 4th st.

DENTISTRY, J. A. PHILLIPS, 417 Federal Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF BOGS & BULL, "True Values" In Every House or Self Need

DEPARTMENT STORE OF MODERN METHODS, JOSEPH HORNE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMONDS direct from the cutters, JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., 425-457 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DYEING and CLEANING WORKS, OSWALD WERNER & SONS CO., Pittsburgh's Oldest and Largest

FLORISTS—A. W. SMITH CO., Keenan bldg., Largest floral establishment in America. Deliveries everywhere, any time.

GROCERIES—KUNH & BRO. CO., For everything good to eat, 6100 Centre Ave., Phone Hilland 1807

GROCERIES—JOHN A. RENSHAW & SONS CO., 520 Federal st., N. S.

INTERIOR DECORATORS for Church, Bank and Home, FRANK P. BUSA, C. Lloyd bldg., 6024 Penn. Ave.

MEN'S TAILORING—NEGUS TAILORING CO., Suits and Overcoats \$25 to \$50, 412 Third Ave., opposite Postoffice.

MILLINERY and Women's Wearing Novelties, MISS G. E. McFARLAND, Jenkins Arcade bldg., Phone Court 1911

PAPERING, painting, hardwood finishing, SAMUEL RUTHE DECORATING CO., A. A. about 1000 sq. ft. removed, Jenkins Arcade, Phone Court 878.

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE, JOHN SYKES, 6230 Butler Street

SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING, McGINNESS HAIR SHOP, Jenkins Arcade Bldg.

SHOES—If it has "VERNER" on it it's a shoe of good shoe, C. A. VERNER CO., 225 Fifth Avenue

SUITS TO ORDER, \$25.00 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. UNIFY LADIES' TAILORING, 2018 Jenkins Arcade Bldg.

CENTRAL

DETROIT, MICH.

AWNINGS, TENTS and FLAGS, C. C. GOSS CO., 10 Atwater Street East, Tel. Main 1430

BOOKS, Cards, Qr. Covers, Lesson Markers, Circulat. Lib. Benj. F. Fay, mgr., 203 Howies bldg., opp. Hotel Griswold.

CARPETS, Oriental and Domestic Rugs cleaned by compressed air and removed, STALE CARPET CLEANING CO., JAS. J. TRUDELL, Tel. Main 1321.

CATERERS TO WEDDINGS and TEAS, Ice Creams, Ice Cream Fuddings, Fancy cakes, Cafe Service, BELTRAMINI and RUSH, 292 Woodward Ave.

CLEANSERS and DYERS—Perfection Garment Cleaning Co., 7 LaBelle Ave., Phone Hemlock 2325-J, Suits, coats, etc. given.

CLOTHES Satisfaction for Men and Boys—Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes, F. G. Clayton Co., 33-61 Michigan Ave.

CORSETS—French and American. In comprehensive styles for every occasion; expert fitting individual attention, MILTON, 241 Woodward Ave., Tel. Cherry 1700.

CENTRAL

DETROIT, MICH. (Continued)

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKERS, C. V. WILKIE & SON, 130 Broadway

DENTISTRY, GEORGE C. WALLACE, D.D.S., 271 Woodward Ave., Phone Main 1332

DENTISTRY, DR. F. W. CRYDERMAN, 807 Gas Building, Phone Main 5826

DEVELOPING, Printing and Enlarging—Satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt service. Disc. to trade, Herbert M. Payne, 308 E. Phila. Ave., Tel. North 2322

DIAMOND MERCHANT and SILVERSMITH—HUGH CONNOLLY, State and Griswold sts., Main 2180.

DRESSMAKING, MRS. J. M. HARDING, 72 Medbury Ave., Tel. North 4825-J

ELECTRIC FIXTURES, Tungsten lamps, shades, portable lamps, electric cooking and household conveniences, CENTRAL STATE SUPPLY COMPANY, 68 Washington Blvd., Tel. Cherry 2971.

EMBROIDERED ROBES, Linens, Volles, Batistes, Ratines and Zephyrs. Trimmings to match, NORTHMORE & CO., 129 Farmer st.

EXPRESSING and Delivering promptly attended to, W. E. Darling and Roy H. Gage, 1247 Jefferson Ave., Tel. East 405.

FINE TABLE DELICACIES, fruit, vegetables, cheese and smoked meats, Frank Kirchgessner, 983 Mack Ave., Ridge 2431.

FLOW

Real Estate Market News

Papers have passed today conveying the property 154 Beacon street from Mary W. Davis to Walter L. Van Kleeck, who conveyed to Octavius T. Howe of Lawrence. The new owner bought for \$37,000, of which \$26,800 is on 3180 square feet of land. These sales were made through the offices of Meredith & Grew, and T. Dennis Boardman.

SALE OF DOWNTOWN PARCEL
Property at 40-42 Broad street has been sold by Andrew F. Hetherstone to Edward W. Fuller, Henderson & Ross represented the grantor and Frederick L. McGowan the buyer. The property is assessed for \$51,000, of which \$9700 is on the 1200 feet of land.

WINCHESTER ESTATE SOLD
Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, reports the sale of an estate 484 Washington street, Winchester, for Mrs. Olive W. Foss. There is a lot of land containing 13,000 square feet and a single frame dwelling house. The estate is assessed for \$35,000, \$10,000 being on the land. The purchaser, Mrs. Mary J. Sage will occupy the property.

JAMAICA PLAIN PURCHASE
Through the office of R. S. Barrows, Governor Foss has purchased from James W. Loughlin a lot of land on Revere street, nearly opposite his own residence in Jamaica Plain. The lot contains 8494 square feet, elevated from the street, and it is understood the Governor is contemplating building at once a cement double house that may be occupied by his sons, Benjamin and Noble when completed. The land is taxed on a valuation of \$5100, and was formerly the site of the A. Spalding Weld residence.

SALES IN SOUTH BOSTON
Through the office of C. Ernest Jenkins, Frank J. Watts has sold to Joseph Lazzara the three-family house, 711 East Seventh street, South Boston, with lot containing about 1040 square feet, assessed on valuation of \$1300.

The same broker also sold for Frank J. Watts to Gioacchino Castiglioni, the three-family house, 717 East Seventh street, South Boston, with lot containing about 1040 square feet, assessed on valuation of \$1300.

SOUTH SHORE AUCTION
"Black Rock Estates," a name given to about 100 building locations midway between Black Rock station on the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. and Nantasket boat landing, will be offered at auction at 3 o'clock today.

SALE OF BUILDING LOTS
Newell D. Atwood, Niles building, reports a successful sale of house lots on the McCall tract at Concord, Mass., owned by John F. McCall of Boston, to the following buyers:
William Craig buys lots 38 and 39 on Keuka road, comprising 11,600 square feet, price \$300. Lot 16, comprising 7530 square feet, Main street to Leon la Paye on, 10 Crest street, Concord Junction, Emil O. Thorpe of Concord, buys lot 3 on Main street, comprising 11,000 square feet, price \$300. Lot 2, Main street, comprising 5891 square feet to George L. Pagan, price \$250. John Friend buys lots 51, 52, 53 and 54, Keuka road, 24,907 square feet, price \$300 each. Ernest R. Miner buys lot 15 on Main street, comprising 7530 square feet, price \$250. Lots 62, 63 and 64 on Main street, comprising 25,187 square feet to Mark Mara, price \$760. To George A. Killam of Concord Junction, lots 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 on Keuka road, comprising 50,000 square feet. Harris L. Nasje of 17 Epok street, Concord, buys lots 19 and 20 on Main street, comprising 12,500 square feet, price \$610. Willis M. Davis buys lot 60 on Main street, comprising 6250 square feet, price \$275. John W. Craig of Florence avenue, Concord, buys lot 40, containing 9278 square feet, price \$150. Lot 37 on Keuka road, comprising 11,168 square feet, to John W. Reid of Concord. John Cohen buys lots 41, 42 and 43, on Main street, comprising 26,329 square feet, price \$300 each. Lot 61, comprising 6250 square feet, on Keuka road, to Anne T. Pagan, price \$260. Ludwig Olson buys lot 6, on Main street, comprising 12,000 square feet, price \$400.

CHARLESTOWN ESTATE BOUGHT
Purchase of mercantile property at 6, 7 and 8 City square, Charlestown, has just been completed and deeds placed on record by the Charlestown Trust Company, which takes title from the George N. Swallow estate. There are 3237 square feet of land, assessed for \$8100, and the frame buildings thereon carry \$1900 additional.

SOUTH AND WEST END SALES
Abraham Mazer et al. have sold the estate at 242 Shawmut avenue, corner of Briggs place, to Philip Isenman. The lot contains 1200 square feet and is taxed for \$3600. The four-story brick building carries \$6400 additional.
Henry Jelen is the buyer of a three-story and basement brick dwelling at 31 McLean street, near Blossom street, West End, assessed to the Margaret E. Davidson estate for \$7000. Of this amount \$3300 applies on 1200 square feet of land.

SALES OF SUBURBAN ESTATES
George W. Hall reports he has sold Irving Leighton's summer home on Main street, East Hampton, N. H., consisting of one acre of land and a nearly new six-room house, to Gladys Fletcher of Boston, who buys for a summer home.
He has also sold for Joseph B. White his poultry farm, on Washington street, North Hanson, containing 1 1/2 acres of

land, together with a six room house, stable and several poultry houses, to Roscoe A. and Annie L. Dyer of Somerville, who will take immediate possession.

The same broker sold for Rufus C. McNeill, a farm situated on Main street, Hampstead, N. H., containing 14 acres of land, a good six room house; stable and several poultry houses, together with some personal property, to Charles M. Richardson of Hanover, Me., who takes immediate possession.
Mr. Hall has also sold for Waldo H. Sargent his seven-room house with modern improvements, together with about 6000 feet of land, on Haywood avenue, Melrose Highlands. Rebecca W. Foster of Malden has taken title, and will take immediate possession.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Orkney rd. 31, ward 25; Joseph Gilman, D. H. Woodbury, brick tenement. Morton st., 797-801-805, ward 24; Wm. H. Crosby; frame dwellings.
Blake st., 187-189, ward 26; Bridget A. O'Brien; frame dwellings.
Main st., 484-486, ward 4; Jas. T. Fitzgerald, H. H. Atwood; alter stores and tenements.
Gibbs st., 4-6, ward 4; Jas. T. Fitzgerald, H. H. Atwood; alter tenements. Columbus ave., 377, ward 18; C. J. Ruetter; alter store and dwelling.
Commercial st., 95-97 and 37-39 Mercantile st., ward 8; R. H. Gardner; alter store and storage.

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS RATES CUT \$750,000

California Railroad Commission Sheers Off That Amount Yearly and Orders New Tariffs to Be in Effect Oct. 1

COMPANY CRITICIZED

SAN FRANCISCO—Reductions in express rates of Wells Fargo & Co., amounting to \$750,000 a year, were ordered on Friday by the state railroad commission of California. All of the company's California rates are abolished the order becoming effective Oct. 1 and more than 3,000,000 new rates obtained by the commission on a 10-mile zone basis effective at that time.

The express company is directed to operate six months on the commission's rates, which are about 15 per cent below those heretofore exacted and then give a statement of its earnings, if it feels the rates not justified.

At present the commission finds the company makes a net yearly profit of \$842,097, on property estimated at \$613,233, or 136 per cent. on its investment. The finding pronounces the company "a parasite on the railroads," and recommends that instead of appealing to the interstate commerce commission for permission to increase rates, the railroads "look into this express situation."

The intercorporate relationship between railroads and the express company, the commission says, "makes fraud possible upon both the railroads and the public." It cites the fact that Wells Fargo & Co. pays to the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad 55 per cent of its gross earnings on that line and to the Southern Pacific railroad about 40 per cent of its like gross earnings. This, the finding asserts, "enables the Southern Pacific to sacrifice its own earnings to swell Wells Fargo & Co.'s revenue," and the commission says that "neither the Santa Fe nor its principal stockholders are heavily, if at all, interested in Wells Fargo & Co., and that the Southern Pacific officials and its principal stockholders are."

The commission disagrees with the interstate commerce commission, which found the express companies to be proper concerns for carrying on their business, while the California commission holds that the railroads or some other agency could take their places.

OPERATORS REFUSE CONFERENCE
LANSING, Mich.—Operators of the Calumet and Hecla copper mines voting to Governor Ferris on Friday declining his request that they hold a conference with the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and attempt to adjust the strike of the more than 15,000 men.

CALUMET, Mich.—Armed guards were withdrawn Friday from patrolling the Portage lake bridge, connecting Houghton and Hancock.

STRIKE COSTS \$100,000 DAILY
SUPERIOR, Wis.—Alleging that feeling between the train crews and the men working on the ore docks, who are mostly foreigners, is to blame for an accident Thursday night, the ore dock men have refused to go to work, and the big Allouez plant of the Great Northern railway is tied up. The suspension of work, delays at the mines and to the boats in the ore trade, entails a loss of \$100,000 a day, according to estimates by railroad officials.

COTTON MARKET
(Reported by Thompson, Towns & Co.)

	NEW YORK	Low	High	Last
Aug.	11.71	11.72	11.74	11.74
Oct.	11.25	11.26	11.32	11.32
Dec.	11.22	11.23	11.31	11.31
Jan.	11.13	11.14	11.20	11.20

SHIPPING NEWS

A fine trip of halibut was brought to T wharf today by the schooner Maud Silva from Georges Bank.
She had 40,000 pounds halibut and 2000 salt fish. The halibut sold to dealers for 12 cents per pound for white, and 9 1/2 cents for gray. There was no groundfish brought in at all, excepting what little came down from Gloucester by steamer, and from Maine ports and the Cape by rail and boat. No swordfish or mackerel were on hand with the exception of 32 cases fresh mackerel and 39 cases swordfish on the steamer arriving today from Yarmouth, N. S., and 10 barrels salt mackerel on the steamer from St. John.

Captain Charles Yorke of the schooner Topsis Girl, which reached T wharf a few days ago with 242 swordfish, a record number, stocked \$2530 for his catch, it was learned today. Each one of the 15 members of the crew received \$170 as his share of the two weeks' work on Georges bank.

One of the three vessels arriving at Gloucester today came from Boston, and little activity was manifested in the early morning market. Arrivals: Schooner Rhodora, 20,000 pounds fresh halibut, Carrie C. 10,000 salt cod and Francis J. O'Hara 60,000 pounds fresh fish from Boston.

Reports from Provincetown announce the arrival there of the schooner Eglantine. She lost her wheel on George's bank and put in for a new one.

One trip of mackerel and one of swordfish reached Newport, R. I., according to today's report. Arrivals were schooner Florida, with 22 swordfish and sloop Priscilla 10 barrels mackerel.

Much bigger cargoes of fresh groundfish were landed at T wharf during the seven days ending Thursday night, than for the corresponding week of 1912, according to statistics issued today. Exactly 58 vessels reached the pier both weeks, but the catch of this last week was nearly a half million pounds larger than that of last year. Fishermen say that groundfish are more plentiful just now. The figures show 2,269,000 pounds brought in last week, compared to only 1,856,650 pounds for the same week of last year.

Discharging a cargo of 32,000 stems of Costa Rican bananas at Long wharf, the United Fruit Company's steamer Saramacca, Captain Terry, is on her first trip to this port. She has been running in the New Orleans-Central American trade, and is one of three vessels recently acquired by the United Fruit Company from the Dutch West Indian Company.

Sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Carrillo for the tropics are many New England tourists. Among them are Miss Annie Kirby, Miss S. Marshall, Miss Ruth L. Sherwin, Mr. and Mrs. James Young and R. Young.

Capt. Joseph Smith, keeper of the Duck Island light, near Grove beach, Connecticut, rescued three men comprising the crew of an unknown two-masted schooner which sank off the light Friday afternoon during adverse conditions. When conditions moderate the men will be taken off the island. The vessel is said to be a total loss.

Repairs to her wireless equipment completed at the Charlestown navy yard, relief lightship No. 66 today relieves Nantuxet South Shoal lightship No. 85. The latter will proceed to New London for repairs.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Everett, Michelson, Baltimore.
Str Peter H. Crowell, Kent, Baltimore.
Str Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Gt Vesta, Kemp, Lynn, twg by Radnor, for Parkers flats.
Tg S O Co No 2, Blake, twg by S O Co No 76.
Schr Emma E Potter (Br), Walker, Clementsport, N. S.
Schr Clara A Donnell, Hinkley, Jacksonville.
Str Middlesex, Crowley, Norfolk.
Str J H Devereaux, Keene, Newport News.

Cleared
Str Halifax (Br.), Hawes, Halifax, N. S.
Str Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlotte- ton, P. E. I.
Str Katahdin, Macbeth, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville.
Str Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.
Str Nantuxet, Wood, Norfolk.
Str Berkshire, Farmer, Philadelphia.
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str Saramacca (Br.), Terfry, New York.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Linscott, Portland.

Sailed
Str Melrose, Baltimore; str Itra Reliance, Newburyport; Kureka, Newburyport; tgs Noponet, Parkers flats, twg by Radnor, Parkers flats; Vesta, Lynn.

QUINCY
The Y. M. H. A. holds an outing at New Downes Landing, North Weymouth, Labor day.

BAY STATE NEWS

LEXINGTON
The Rev. Thomas D. Anderson of Brookline will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Hancock Congregational church.
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has leased the large room in the Bank building recently vacated by the local postoffice and is re-fitting it up as the Lexington office of the company.

SOMERVILLE
The Elks lodge is considering the purchase of the Wild estate on Highland avenue for a permanent home.
The Day street Olympia will be opened to the public on Monday night.
Two new watering places for horses have been established by Water Commissioner Frank E. Merrill, one at Gilman square, the other at Teale square.

MELROSE
The city has completed laying new edgelines along the northerly side of the sidewalk and is reconstructing the sidewalks and placing a wide grass plot between the sidewalk and the curbs. The sidewalk has been made of uniform grade matching the opposite side of the street its entire length.

WINCHESTER
Work commenced today rebuilding Willow street from Palmer street to the end and the sidewalk on the easterly side will be rebuilt. Pond street rebuilding has been completed, and as this is a county road, a bill for 25 per cent of the cost has been sent to the county.

PEMBROKE
The entertainment committee of the First Parish church is arranging for a lawn party to be held on the common on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 23.
Brenton C. Patterson has been re-elected principal of the high school and Miss Mary A. Baker has been re-elected as assistant teacher.

WHITMAN
The Episcopal Society has decided to continue meeting through this month, and the pulpit will be supplied during the vacation of the pastor, the Rev. M. O. Patton.
Whitman members of the Fogg Family Association have received invitations to attend the annual reunion to be held Sept. 3 at Hampton Beach.

EAST BRIDGEWATER
The young people in town have formed lawn tennis teams. One is known as the Central Streets and the other as the Union Streets. The games are to be played on the grounds of Attorney Robert O. Harris and Charles Mann. William Foley has been appointed official referee.

HANOVER
Next Thursday evening the Drinkwater Firemen's Association will hold a lawn party on the Magoun estate on Circuit street.
The E. H. Clapp Rubber Company is erecting 14 cottages in Hanover for the purpose of housing the families of its employees.

HANSON
Mrs. John Foster has presented the G. A. R. post with a picture of her husband, which now adorns the wall of the post room in Grand Army hall.
At the last meeting of the grange the executive committee reported 117 members in good standing.

MIDDLEBORO
A macadam driveway is being built at the rear of the public library.
The assessors have announced that the tax rate in the fire district will be \$2.40 on \$1000 this year. The total valuation for the district is set at \$3,583,967.

NORWELL
The annual field day of the Hanover Sons of Veterans camp will be held at Ridge Hill grove on Saturday of next week.
The registrars of voters will have a meeting at the town office tomorrow evening.

ARLINGTON
The Rev. J. S. Lyon, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Holyoke, will preach at the vacation service in the First Baptist church pulpit Sunday morning, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Nathan E. Wood, who is now on his vacation.

EAST LEXINGTON
During the absence of Miss Emma Ostrom Nichols, librarian of the Cary Memorial branch library, her position at the library has been filled by Miss Emma Fiske. Miss Nichols has just returned from a trip to California.

MAYNARD
The fourth union vacation service of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal churches will be held tomorrow morning at the latter church, with the Rev. Frederick N. Rutan, pastor of the Congregational church, in the pulpit.

NORWOOD
The Progressive party followers in this town have elected these delegates to the state convention: Milton H. Howard, Frank A. Morrill, Walter F. Foss, Peter Fisher, Waldo Bigelow and John W. Schaeffer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings	
EASTBOUND	
California, for Glasgow, New York	Aug. 2
Carmania, for Liverpool, New York	Aug. 2
Kaiserin Augusta, Victoria, for	Aug. 2
Hamburg, for London, New York	Aug. 2
Imperator, for Southampton, New York	Aug. 2
St. Anna, for Naples, New York	Aug. 2
Verona, for Naples and Genoa, New York	Aug. 2
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	Aug. 2
Campania, for Liverpool, New York	Aug. 2
Baltic, for Liverpool, New York	Aug. 2
Stettin, for Bremen, New York	Aug. 2
La Lorraine, for Havre, New York	Aug. 2
Philadelphia, for Southampton, New York	Aug. 2
Pomerania, for Southampton, New York	Aug. 2
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Verona, for Naples and Genoa, New York	Aug. 2
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	Aug. 2

Stock Market Closes Featureless

STOCK MARKET IS MANIFESTING EASIER TONE

Sentiment Is Less Optimistic but Business Volume Is Small and Pressure to Sell Has Not Been of Much Importance

LOCALS ARE HEAVIER

Sentiment on the stock exchanges is somewhat less buoyant. Prices have recovered somewhat this week, and the tone has been generally heavy during the greater part of the time. Still it is difficult to tell much about the drift of the market when business is so dull as it has been.

The unsettling feature of the week was the reduction in Illinois Central dividend rate. But had the market possessed greater stability and its technical position been better this action on the part of the Illinois Central directors would have had comparatively little effect upon stocks as a whole.

The tone was easy this morning in both New York and Boston. A sagging tendency was shown soon after the opening, and during the first few minutes good fractional losses were general. Southern Pacific was the weakest early feature in New York. Calumet & Hecla was lower on the Boston exchange.

Canadian Pacific opened off 1/4 at 215, receded to 214 1/2 and then covering sent the price above 216 before it again sagged off. The rest of the market rallied feebly and the net changes for the day were quite small. Business at times almost came to a standstill.

On the local exchange fractional improvement was made by Mohawk, Hancock, Alaska Gold and one or two other issues. Calumet & Hecla recovered its early loss.

ANOTHER QUIET WEEK IN PRINT CLOTH MARKET

FALL RIVER—The past week in the print cloth market has been generally rather quiet, and the decline in prices begun the previous week has continued until about all styles figuring in the trading, both wide and narrow goods, show 1-16 cent a yard reduction from quotations of two weeks ago. Manufacturers have reached their limit in accepting reduced offers for the present, and bids at a slightly lower basis than 1-16 cent off have been promptly turned down. Manufacturers have not been influenced in accepting lower prices by the drop in cotton, for they have received no benefit from that yet, and most sales are for nearby delivery. They desire, if it may be done without loss, to keep the production moving.

The total of sales, estimated at 150,000 pieces, is fair compared with the reduced production; 65,000 pieces were spots. Deliveries on contracts are practically all that came before October and most of them within six weeks. Goods sold were largely old stocks.

The American Printing Company has been a buyer, but only a small one, taking goods to be delivered and most of them used immediately. Narrow goods, 27 inch, 64x60s, as well as standard wide goods, were bought by the American, though only its wide machines have been operated since the firemen's strike was broken.

Curtailment for the week amounted to 320,000 pieces, print cloth grades and fine goods together. The Iron Works Company mills completed their twelfth week of shut-down and no date for re-opening has been announced.

SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES INCREASE
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s July sales were \$6,349,552, or a 9.71 per cent increase. The seven months combined showed a total of \$51,259,082, or a gain of 12.64 per cent.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight; Sunday fair; light westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight; Sunday fair; light westerly winds.

General showers have occurred in the past 24 hours in the Atlantic slope section and the Gulf states, with light to moderate rainfall. Excepting a few showers on the New England coast, fair weather prevails over the country this morning. The pressure is slightly below the average in the northeastern districts and normal or about elsewhere. It is somewhat warmer in the upper Mississippi valley and the Northwest. The temperature changes elsewhere are otherwise of little importance.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 68; 10 a. m. 68; 12 noon 68; 2 p. m. 68; 4 p. m. 68; 6 p. m. 68; 8 p. m. 68; 10 p. m. 68; Average in Boston yesterday, 68 23.4.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 72; Buffalo 72; Chicago 72; Cincinnati 72; Denver 72; Detroit 72; Kansas City 72; Louisville 72; Memphis 72; Milwaukee 72; Minneapolis 72; New York 72; Philadelphia 72; St. Louis 72; St. Paul 72; Toledo 72; Washington 72; Waukegan 72.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:37; High water, 11 a. m.; 11 a. m. 11:19 p. m.; Length of day, 14:29.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Am Can	32	32	31 1/2	32
Am Cotton Oil	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4
Am Lined Oil	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Am Loco	31 1/4	31 1/4	31	31
Am Smelting	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Atchafalaya	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Atchafalaya	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Brooklyn R F	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Can Pac	215	216 1/4	214 1/4	216 1/4
Cent Leather	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Ches & Ohio	53 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4
Chi M & St P	104 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4
Chino	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Con Gas	131	131	131	131
Corn Prod	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
East	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 1st pf	44 1/4	45 1/4	44 1/4	45 1/4
Gen Electric	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Gen Motor	33	33	33	33
Gen Motor pf	77	77	77	77
Git Nor	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Illinois Cent	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Inter-Met	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Int Paper	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Int Paper pf	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Kan & Texas	22	22	22	22
Kan City So	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Kan City So pf	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
Laclede Gas	95	95	95	95
Lehigh Valley	149	149	149	149
Miami	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
Missouri Pacific	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Mt P & St M	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Nevada Con	16	16	16	16
N Y Central	98	98	98	98
N Y N H & H	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Rock Island	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Southern Pac	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
Ont & West	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Pennsylvania	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
People's Gas	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
Pitts Coal	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Ray Con	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Reading	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4
Rock Island pf	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Sloss-Shef	28	28	28	28
Southern Pac	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Tenn Copper	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Texas Con	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Third Ave	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Union Pac	148 1/4	148 1/4	148 1/4	148 1/4
Union Pac pf	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
U S Rubber	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
U S Steel	58 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4
U S Steel pf	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Utah Copper	47 1/4	48 1/4	47 1/4	48 1/4
Utah Copper pf	25	25	25	25
Wabash	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Washington	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4	62 1/4

*Ex-dividend.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Absence of soaking rains in the corn belt seems to be responsible for an advance of about 50 per bushel in corn. Reports by traveling crop experts have been sent in to the effect that corn is suffering from lack of moisture and is tasselizing out at a height of about four feet, which argues for short ears.

Receipts of old corn in Chicago have been very light; the farmers are hanging to their old corn until they feel assured that the new crop is safe.

We, however, are of the opinion that if there was very much rain in the corn belt, the market would be put up just the same because there seems to be a sentiment in the market at this time that the crops are not going to make good this year and it will take a great deal of optimism concerning growing corn and wheat in order to turn it.

Oats have advanced as well but we think that it is sympathy with corn as without the strength in corn the heavy stocks of oats in the West would depress prices somewhat, although we don't doubt but what oats are worth very near the present prices.

Stocks of corn and oats in the East are but moderate and there will have to be considerable buying regardless of what the market may do, but in times like this when markets advance swiftly, our retail friends are prone to keep out of the market until they need the goods or get confidence in the prices.

The dry conditions all over the country are responsible for an advance in feeds of 50 cents to 81 per ton and there has been generous trading, especially for deferred shipments.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts of hay have been rather moderate, yet with the limited demand have been sufficient for the needs of the trade. There is considerable local cutting of hay at this season, which somewhat reduces the demand for baled hay.

Some lots of new hay are being offered for shipment, but it is early for new hay yet and buyers are not taking hold very readily. A fair demand is found for good quality old hay, but the medium and low grades require some urging. Long rye straw rules quiet with fair demand.

Sales in large bales have been: Nice No. 1 timothy, \$23; fair No. 1 \$21.22.50; nice No. 2 \$20.50.21; fair No. 2 timothy \$19.20.50; nice No. 3 timothy \$16.50.17.50; fair No. 3 timothy \$15.16; long rye straw \$19; oat straw \$20.10.

STOCK RIGHTS

NEW YORK—Union Pacific announces that stockholders of record Aug. 7 will be entitled to subscribe to certificates of interest in its Southern Pacific stock to be offered as prescribed in dissolution decree. Union Pacific stock transfer books will be closed from Aug. 7 until Aug. 25, in connection with this offering, which was outlined by the company in a circular dated July 11.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS IS ENCOURAGING

Preparations for Fall and Winter Trade Indicate a Growth of Confidence in the Future.—Seasonable Quiet Prevails

BANK CLEARINGS OFF

Although there is some irregularity in trade reports generally speaking business continues good. In the agricultural districts sentiment is optimistic owing to the favorable crop prospects. R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says: Encouraging reports of business conditions predominate, and the growth of confidence in the future is evidenced by increased preparations for fall and winter trade. All the leading markets continue to reflect the quietness to be expected at this season, yet in some instances the midsummer recession has been of shorter duration than is customary.

The prevailing optimistic feeling was apparently not impaired by the reported damage to the growing corn crop, and the agricultural situation on the whole, is still promising.

It is the general impression that the bottom point has been reached for pig iron prices, and sentiment has improved. A significant development is the purchase of 75,000 tons of Bessemer and basic by a steel concern at \$15.50 and \$14.25, respectively, at furnace. Deliveries are scheduled for nearby months and other sales are under negotiation, with producers asking an advance over the figures named. The general tone of the market is firmer, particularly in foundry iron, and in several directions asking quotations are 50 cents higher than those recently prevailing.

New business in the primary dry goods markets is still limited to well-defined needs, but frequent small orders keep stocks at very close levels. This aids in the maintenance of values, the firmness being accentuated by the restriction of output caused by the summer vacations of mill operatives. There is a very light call for narrow prints, but bleached cottons continue well sold for the next two months. Thus far, advance business in wash goods for the spring is of moderate volume and the bulk of the orders are for novelties and fine specialties. Jobbers are displaying new fall cottons and a steady expansion in retail trade is noted, while the spot demand for white goods is much better than in any ordinary season. The jobbing trade is buying underwear and hosiery freely for the spring, and there is an improved inquiry from retailers for fall merchandise. Clothiers have commenced placing contracts in a moderate way and some increase is apparent in duplicate fall orders for woolsens for suitings and overcoats.

Footwear buyers who recently visited the Boston market placed a fair volume of orders, and manufacturers feel encouraged over the outlook. There is a moderate business in shoe leathers and prices remain firm.

Liabilities of commercial failures for July aggregated \$19,348,290, of which \$7,476,234 were in manufacturing, \$9,067,881 in trading and \$2,804,175 in other commercial lines.

Failures this week numbered 256 in the United States against 291 last year, and 30 in Canada, compared with 24 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says: Trade reports still present mixed aspects, with perhaps a sharper tendency to temporarily reflect quiet. In the East high rates for money and tariff uncertainties continue to act as depressing influences, while in the West adverse news of the corn crop has superinduced some hesitancy regarding future purchases, and it is probable that demand for northwestern account not effected by corn crop deterioration has abated somewhat. On the other hand, southwestern advances that house trade has expanded, and in that section of the country, as well as in the Northwest feeling as to the future is decidedly optimistic, buoyancy being imparted by the tendency to increase estimates of wheat yields.

At the same time trade in the South appears to be improving, and sentiment is certainly better, chiefly because of the better condition of cotton as compared with a year ago. Buying of pig iron reflects more activity, and prices show a firmer undertone, with stronger evidence of an upward turn. However, sales of finished material are only about 50 per cent of current shipments. Cotton goods are quiet, and the most significant event of the week was the opening of men's wear worked lines for next spring; prices show marked reductions, and it is evident that American interests are putting forward strong efforts to ward off European competition, for which some interests profess to have little fear.

Bank clearings for the week ending with July 31 aggregated \$2,713,110,000, a decrease of 2.8 per cent from the like week of 1912. Business failures for the week ending July 31 were 248, which compares with 224 in the like week of 1912. Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending July 31, aggregated 6,775,173 bushels, against 2,404,637 this week last year.

Corn exports for the week are 127,671 against 77,842 in 1912.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAY IN THE LONDON MARKET

LONDON—Stock exchange holiday here Saturday and Monday.

LIVERPOOL—The cotton and corn exchanges were closed today and will not be reopened for business until next Tuesday.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	1	1	1	1
Alaska Gold	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Allones	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Amalgamated	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
Amoskeag pf	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Am Pneu	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Am Sugar	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Am Sugar pf	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
American Tel	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4
Am Woolen	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
Am Zinc	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Atchafalaya	96	96	96	96
Boston Elevated	92	92	91 1/2	92
Boston & Maine	63	63	62 1/2	63
Butte & Balklava	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Butte & Sup	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
Calumet & Ariz	63	63 1/4	62 1/2	63 1/4
Calumet & Hecla	400	400	398	400
Chino	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
East Butte	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Fitchburg	100	100	100	100
General Elec	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Granby	60	60	60	60
Greene-Cannons	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
Hancock	17	17	16 1/2	17
Indiana	5	5	5	5
Isle Royale	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Lake Copper	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
La Salle	4	4	4	4
Mass	3	3	3	3
Mass Elec pf	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
Mass Gas	90	90	90	90
Mass Gas pf	90	90	90	90
Mass Hawk	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Nipissing	88	88	88	88
North Butte	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4
N Y N H & H	101	101	100 1/4	101
New Haven	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Old Colony	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Old Dominion	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Osceola	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
Pond Creek Coal	20	20	20	20
Shannon	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Superior	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Swift & Co	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Torrington	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Trinity	4	4	4	4
United Fruit	166	167	166	166
Unl Shoe Mac	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Unl Shoe Mac pf	27	27	27	27
U S Smelting	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
U S Smelting pf	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
U S Steel	58 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4
U S Steel pf	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
Utah Apex	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Utah Copper	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
W M McElwain	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
Wolverine	44	44	44	44

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Am Gulf & W	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Mass Gas 4 1/2 1931	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Calaveras	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Corbin	1	1	1
Davis	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

Developments in Finance and Industry

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN CLOSING A SATISFACTORY YEAR

Earnings on Common Stock Estimated at Ten Per Cent, a Good Gain Over Previous Two Years—New Capital May Be Needed if Conditions Do Not Change

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., closed its fiscal year on June 30 last with earnings equal to about 10 per cent on its outstanding common stock. This compares with 8.20 per cent in the previous year, 8.31 per cent, in 1911, 8.22 per cent, in 1910 and 12.40 per cent, in 1909.

Up to the close of May the company had earned a surplus available for dividends amounting to \$13,219,896, which is sufficient to meet a full year's 8 per cent dividend on the outstanding preferred stock and leave a balance equal to 8.62 per cent on the \$132,455,531 outstanding common stock. As the company pays 7 per cent on its common stock, it is to be noted that in 11 months the full dividend obligation was earned with a substantial balance to spare.

June's statement of earnings will compare favorably with a year ago; in fact, it will probably be even more gratifying than that for May, when the gross enjoyed a gain of over \$500,000 and the surplus available for dividends about \$220,000, as compared with the same month a year ago. Operating conditions in the territory served are satisfactory and indications are that a large tonnage will be enjoyed this year. There has been some damage done to the wheat crop in South Dakota, but this will not materially affect the aggregate tonnage of the road this year.

It is stated that the Northwestern will do some financing during the remainder of the current year, unless conditions improve materially. All the railroads need new money to carry on current improvement operations, but none are likely to go into the market for funds, except where needs are most urgent. The company is doing a liberal amount of improvement and betterment work at present to its roadway, as this is the time of the year when the bulk of heavy maintenance work is done. This is being met out of surplus earnings, however.

On Oct. 1 the company will have completed and placed in operation its new

line in Illinois known as the St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern. When this line is thrown open the road will have handy access to its vast coal deposits in the state just mentioned and its operating costs should be materially reduced. Heretofore the Chicago & Alton has hauled all the company's coal from these mines to its connection with the Northwestern and it has been not only more costly than will be the case when the new line is in operation, but great difficulty has been experienced at times in obtaining sufficient fuel promptly to meet requirements in ordinary operation. Having its own line will overcome all these difficulties, while at the same time the territory served by the Peoria line is rich and productive agriculturally, which lends assurance of a satisfactory tonnage of miscellaneous commodities.

In the fiscal year June 30, 1912, the company had only a small balance of surplus over fixed charges and dividends. This year, however, there should be a very substantial amount to be put back into the property for improvements, betterments, etc., and also to reimburse the treasury for moneys already expended for such purposes. A little over a year ago, when the company was recording decreases in earnings, rumors were current of a possible reduction in the 7 per cent dividend rate on common stock. They proved unfounded, however, and those familiar with the situation maintain that there is little basis for believing that the road will not be able to maintain its current dividends indefinitely.

The road has a large amount of new equipment and is in good condition to take care of this year's expected heavy tonnage. Harvesting in some sections of the territory served has already commenced and it is reported that the outlook is satisfactory. It is believed that the road will continue to show revenue gains during the remainder of the summer, while very large increases are looked for later on.

AUTOMOBILE SHIPMENTS ARE HEAVY

Forty Million Dollars' Worth Exported From This Country During Fiscal Year According to Government Figures

CANADA BIG CUSTOMER

WASHINGTON—According to figures just compiled by department of commerce, \$40,000,000 worth of automobiles and parts thereof were sent out of continental United States in fiscal year 1913, against about \$1,000,000 worth in 1903, a decade earlier. These figures of 1913 include \$26,000,000 worth of finished automobiles sent to foreign countries, about \$2,500,000 worth of Hawaii and Porto Rico, \$4,000,000 worth of tires, \$2,000,000 of automobile engines and \$5,250,000 worth of parts other than tires and engines.

Number of machines exported to foreign countries in 1913 was 25,000 against 7000 in 1910 and a little less than 3000 in 1907, the first year in which the number was stated in the export records of the country. Average price at which they were exported was about \$1700 each in 1907. The 1913 exports included about 1000 commercial automobiles at an average valuation of \$1800 each and 24,000 other machines at an average price of about \$1000 each.

Imports of automobiles in the fiscal year 1913 were less than \$2,000,000 value, against over \$4,000,000 in 1907, and average price of those imported in 1913, about \$2300 each, against \$3400 in 1907.

Canada is the largest purchaser of our automobiles, total sent to that country in 1913 being 7212 valued at \$9,233,561. England is the next largest customer, total sent to United Kingdom in 1913 being 3079, valued at \$3,026,893; while to British Oceania (chiefly Australia and New Zealand), 3002, valued at \$2,914,431 were exported; to South America, 2820, valued at \$3,163,205; British South Africa, 1290, valued at \$1,167,371; Germany, 849, valued at \$768,417; British East India, 867, valued at \$711,633; France, 824, valued at \$625,795; and to Russia in Europe, 593, valued at \$319,078. Average price of those sent to Canada was over \$1200 each; of those sent to South America, about \$1100 each, and of those exported to Europe, about \$800 each.

The distribution of American automobiles extends to all parts of the world, the figures for the fiscal year 1913 showing exports to 75 countries and colonies.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$4.90 to \$5.40, new winter patents \$4.40 to \$5, new Kansas in sacks \$4.20 to \$4.60, new winter straights \$4.20 to \$4.70, new winter clears \$4.10 to \$4.30, spring clears in sacks \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Milled—Spring bran \$22 to \$25, winter bran \$22 to \$25, red dog \$29, middlings \$24 to \$27, mixed feed \$23 to \$27, cottonseed meal, new, \$30.75.
Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 78½c, No. 3 yellow 77½c, ship lake and rail, No. 2 yellow 77½c to 78c, No. 3 yellow 77 to 77½c.
Straw—Oat \$12 to \$14, rye \$24.
Hay—Choice \$23.50, No. 1 \$21.50 to \$22.50, No. 2 \$19 to \$20, No. 3 \$13.50 to \$15, stock \$12 to \$13.
Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 51c, No. 2 clipped white 50c, No. 3 clipped white 49c, ship fancy 40 lbs 50½c to 51c, fancy 38 lbs 50 to 50½c, reg 38 lbs 49 to 49½c, reg 36 lbs 48½ to 49c.
Lard—Pure 12½c, raw leaf 12½c, rendered leaf 13½c.
Cornmeal—Bag \$1.38 to \$1.40, granulated \$1.75 to \$1.80, bolted \$1.70 to \$1.75, cracked corn \$1.42 to \$1.44.
Beans—Pea, choice per bu \$2.35 to \$2.45, California small white \$4, yellow eyes \$2.85 to \$2.90, red kidney \$2.25 to \$2.30.
Butter—Northern creamery extra 29 to 30c, western best 28 to 29c.
Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 32 to 33c, eastern extra 28 to 30c, western prime first 25c.
Potatoes—New per bbl \$2 to \$2.50, sweet per bbl \$4 to \$5.
Onions—Spanish per crate \$3.25, Connecticut per 100-lb bag \$2.50 to \$2.60.
Fruit—Currants per qt 6 to 12c, blueberries per qt 10 to 15c, raspberries per qt 8 to 12c, blackberries per qt 7 to 15c, pineapples per crate \$1.50 to \$3.50, muskmelons per crate \$1.25 to \$3.00, watermelons per 100 \$16 to \$35.
Apples—Per bushel box 75c to \$1.75.
Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations: Crystal dominoes, 7.35c; eagle tablets, 6.15c; cubes, 6.10c; cut loaf, 5.65c; XXXX powdered, 4.90c; granulated and fine bbl and 100-lb bags, 4.75c to 5.20-lb lots; 25-lb bags and under, 4.80 to 4.95c; diamond A, 4.75c; Ontario A, 4.60c; empire A, 4.55c; extra C's, 4.25 to 4.35c; yellow C's, 4.08 to 4.20c.
Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated and fine, bbl and 100-lb bags, 4.65c.

REFLECTS CREDIT ON MANAGEMENT OF THE SEABOARD

NEW YORK—Seaboard Air Line in year ended June 30 last earned in excess of 7 per cent on the \$23,894,000. Final surplus was approximately \$1,730,000, against \$813,000 in 1912, both figures including only rail operations.

The showing reflects credit on the new management. In a year when the company's territory scored only about 60 per cent of a normal cotton crop, and when the initial three months' operations under the old management produced a deficit of \$121,000, results for the succeeding nine months not only overcame these handicaps, but so far recovered that gross increased \$1,523,000 and surplus over all charges increased \$817,000. On basis of nine months' operations under the new management, and allowing for effort necessary to pick up and recover the initial quarter's deficit, the property appears to be earning at rate of nearly \$2,000,000 surplus annually, or equivalent to more than 8 per cent on the outstanding preferred. Total operating ratio in the past year was 72 per cent of gross. In 1912 it was 75 per cent.

Officials look forward to better than a \$2,000,000 surplus in current year. Crops offer excellent promise, with one of the largest cotton crops ever raised among the prospects for the year. General business is moving in fair volume and traffic outlook shows no unfavorable signs.

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MASSACHUSETTS INCORPORATIONS IN JULY SMALLER

There were 98 new incorporations under the laws of Massachusetts during the month of July, which compare with 118 during the month of June, 138 during May, and 134 during July of 1912. This is the smallest number of incorporations in any one month since September, 1912, when only 98 companies were organized. The authorized capital for July was \$4,871,100, as compared with \$10,655,000 for June, \$10,274,000 for May, and \$48,825,700 for July of last year. This is the smallest amount of authorized capital in any one month since April, 1911, when the authorized capital of the incorporations was only \$4,210,300.

The lack of large incorporations during the month is the cause of the small capitalization, as the only new company of any size was the Apponaug Company with \$800,000.

The following table gives the number of incorporations, in each of the first seven months of the calendar years 1912 and 1913, together with the authorized capital of the same:

	1912	1913	1912	1913
January	129	140	\$9,604,000	\$31,840,000
February	119	140	\$3,772,000	\$8,502,100
March	133	141	\$6,345,000	\$12,227,400
April	134	143	\$11,174,500	\$5,924,500
May	124	138	\$2,081,000	\$10,274,000
June	108	118	\$14,980,100	\$10,655,000
July	98	98	\$4,825,700	\$4,871,100
Total	881	927	\$32,382,900	\$113,685,100

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston—Stocks have now recovered nearly 10 points from their recent low. As a measure of relief from pressure, this is sufficient, and with crops still doubtful, money scarce and labor restless, it seems unlikely that there will be any great upward movement from this level until there is some improvement in these factors. A two-sided market is, therefore, to be expected, yet the constructive forces appear to gain in strength gradually, but so steadily that, barring possible crop damage, we are inclined to the belief that the positive attitude is the logical one to adopt.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: While the acute strain of worry over world-wide money conditions is slightly relaxed it is not felt by the best posted financiers that the present is any time to increase commitments unduly. Business and finance are both thoroughly liquidated and will probably remain so until Europe has finished the Balkan war, estimated by London bankers to have cost to date nearly \$400,000,000.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: While nearly all fundamental conditions are unsatisfactory and likely to prevent sustained improvement in either securities or business, the money situation is, perhaps, the most vital. The condition of the banks, which in April was the weakest in many years, has shown only the normal improvement to be expected at this season, and they are probably too extended to be able to meet the crop-moving requirements without reducing loans and forcing liquidation.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Stocks, as well as cotton, seem to be in a weather market, and damage to corn is the theme on which operators for a fall are tuning up. A reaction in the general list is due anyway. Undoubtedly much stock has been distributed on the rise. Various adverse influences, like reduction in the Illinois Central dividend, are given more effect. The cut is used for bear selling in Union, on the ground that the Illinois Central in its treasury is now producing less income and that other treasury stocks held by the Union Pacific will follow suit. The fact is the lower dividend rate on Illinois Central reduces the Union's income only a few hundred thousand a year, and it is said that there is good buying of Union by inside interests.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We shall have continued good railroad business and the problem of matching expenses to earnings has been solved pretty well, according to current statements. Foreign trade is great, and we are coming out of the woods. This is the time when the early bird gets his reward. We have got out of the worst of this economic change and have started to look up.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: Conditions are improving, and the market has begun to discount the improvement, actual and prospective, and unless there should be new and serious unfavorable developments, now unforeseen, the advance will slowly progress.

Bright, Sears & Co., Boston: Considering the extent of the rally from bottom prices, of 10 points or more, in the leading stocks, we think advantage should be taken of any higher quotations, to accept the profits presented, in the belief that stocks sold on good bulges can be replaced to advantage.

HEAVY JULY WHEAT TRAFFIC
CHICAGO—Wheat receipts in July at this market were 8940 cars, against 3178 a year ago, making July last the second largest in seven years. Total July grain receipts were 19,298 cars, against 10,602 cars a year ago.

THRESHING WHEAT

CHICAGO—Crookston, Minn., states that farmers are threshing wheat running at an average of 21 bushels an acre, with excellent quality.

MEXICAN ROAD STOCK VALUE DEPRECIATION

Uncertainty Regarding Country's Affairs Reflected in the Market Price of National Railways of Mexico Securities

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK—Increased uncertainty of late surrounding the trend of affairs in Mexico is being sharply reflected in market prices of securities of National Railways of Mexico, whose destiny is closely linked with that of Mexico itself. Prior to April, securities of National Railways had exhibited a very remarkable stability, steadiness being most pronounced when rebel activities were at their height, rendering unsettlement of the last several weeks the more noteworthy. A very considerable factor in the present situation of course is the attitude of the United States toward the de facto government now in control at Mexico City.

Since the first of the year, the first preferred stock of National Railways, held to the extent of perhaps 30 per cent by American investors, has shown a decline of 24 points, and by far the greatest part of this shrinkage took place since the last of April. On the basis of 576,820 shares outstanding, this decline is significant of a depreciation in market value of something like \$13,838,480. The stock is now selling around 35, the low record since the amalgamation of the properties now composing the national system. This price compares with high and low respectively of 71 and 62½ in 1912 and 72 and 60 in 1911.

The second preferred stock held to only a very small extent in this country, has fared almost similarly, showing a decline of 16 points since the first of the year and 14 points since April, which on a basis of 2,405,978 shares issued shows a depreciation of \$38,405,600 since Jan. 1. This stock is now quoted at 11, compared with 36½ and 26½, the high and low for 1912, while the range for 1911 was 1½ points higher.

The general mortgage 4s and prior lien 4½s likewise have reflected uncertainty of the past weeks. The 4s have declined to about 75, a loss of three points since the first of the year, and 1½ during the past four weeks, while the 4½s are now around 60, marking a very material decline of 28½ points since Jan. 1. The only explanation which offers for this extraordinary weakness of the prior lien 4½s is that since they are not guaranteed by the Mexican government as are the general mortgage 4s, they have shown the effect of the general unsettlement to a much greater extent.

Just how much longer the present state of affairs will continue, depends of course to a very large extent upon the action the government at Washington may take. Recognition, even of a tentative nature, many business men say, will have the effect of restoring confidence and enabling the Huerta ministers to make effective their authority in restoration of trade conditions and peace generally throughout the country.

Up to the present, it is estimated foreign investments have lost something like \$200,000,000; American investments have lost something like \$45,000,000, while Mexican business interests have lost a round \$100,000,000, so that there exists at present an estimated total of nearly \$345,000,000 in actual physical loss to investments generally in Mexico. Another loss, which can never be measured, is that of the general business expansion which Mexico would have enjoyed had normal conditions prevailed since withdrawal of Porfirio Diaz from the presidency.

ST. PAUL ROAD BUYS EQUIPMENT

"SPOKANE"—We are buying 10,000 freight cars this year which cost \$1000 each," says President Earling of St. Paul; "also 175 locomotives at \$23,000 each, to be delivered in December. We will electrify from Harlowton, Montana, to Avery, Idaho, 440 miles, and also construct 400 miles of road in Montana."

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Ask
American Glue pfd	139.50	143.50
American Thread pfd	4.00	4.75
Arlington Mills	84.00	87.00
Bigelow Carpet Co.	147.00	152.00
Boxley Beach & Lynn B. B.	30.00	35.00
Douglas Shoe pfd	22.00	30.00
Draper Co.	230.00	230.00
Farr Alpack Co.	300.00	325.00
Harford Carpet pfd	30.00	32.50
Hayward Bros. & Washfield	114.00	114.00
Co. pfd	92.50	102.00
Hood Rubber Co. pfd	117.00	117.00
Laurelton Monotype	78.00	80.00
Marconi Wireless of Am.	4.00	4.50
National Knicker Beading	10.00	10.00
Pacific Mills	100.00	110.00
Pope Mfg. Co. com.	8.00	12.00
In pfd	30.00	37.00
Regal Shoe pfd	88.50	92.50
Swift & Co. B.	98.00	100.00
U. S. Envelope pfd	104.00	104.00
do pfd	116.00	122.00
Walworth Watch Co. pfd	94.00	95.00
Western Pacific R. B.	79.00	82.00

STOCK DIVIDEND

PHILADELPHIA—The Horn & Hardart Baking Company is sending to stockholders certificates of new stock aggregating \$300,700 representing a stock dividend of 100 per cent. The stock was issued in the proportion of one new share for each share held. It is understood the certificates were distributed among about 75 shareholders.

THE MUSIC HOUSE OF QUALITY

7% Preferred Stock of Clark Music Co.

An issue of \$100,000, Cumulative Preferred Stock selling at \$102, gives you the opportunity to become a stockholder in one of the oldest Music Department Stores of the country. Dividends have been paid in full every six months since incorporation and the undivided surplus, which has increased substantially each year, is large enough to take care of present dividend requirements for seven years to come.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS

MELVILLE A. CLARK
Clark Music Bldg., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

416-420 S. Salina St. Established 1860

PORTO RICO RAILWAYS CO. NEW PREFERRED STOCK ISSUE

Operations of the Organization Set Forth in Statement Show That Net Earnings Have Been Satisfactory—Improvements Being Made

The directors of the Porto Rico Railway Company, Ltd., announce an issue of \$500,000 7 per cent cumulative preference shares to be offered to shareholders at par in proportion to their present holdings, one new share to be allotted for each seven shares (common and preference combined) now held by them respectively.

The proceeds will provide for the year's expenditure on capital account, consisting chiefly of the completion of the company's lighting lines.

Subscriptions are payable as follows: Twenty-five per cent. with application, the balance in three equal instalments on the first days of September, October and November. Subscriptions and payments will be received by the Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd.; applications must be in not later than Aug. 23.

Including the present offering, the outstanding capital will be as follows: Common, \$3,000,000; preferred, \$1,000,000; first mortgage bonds, \$2,842,500; total, \$6,842,500.

A report from the general manager on the operations for the half-year just ended, together with a general statement of the company's position, is being sent to the shareholders. It reads in part:

Going back to 1912, the business of the first three months of the year was excellent. The net earnings for the succeeding six months, April to September, were disappointing by reason of a most unusual and protracted drought, which necessitated the almost continuous operation of the auxiliary steam plant, increasing enormously the operating expenses. Had our storage dam been completed, the drought would have affected the company very slightly, if at all.

This year's rains have been abundant and the call upon the auxiliary plant comparatively light. We expect the storage dam to be completed within three months, securing us in future from trouble, such as we had last year. The following table shows the net earnings from operation for the first six months of this year (after deducting proportion head office expenses) together with a comparison of similar earnings for the same months of preceding years: 1909, \$91,026; 1910, \$139,247; 1911, \$171,038; 1912, \$170,820; 1913, \$193,713.

The following summarizes the present position: The company owns and operates the entire electric tramway system in San Juan (the capital and largest city in Porto Rico) and suburbs, and all the lighting and power business in the east-

ern part of the island, also a steam railroad eighteen miles long connecting the town of Caguas with the town of Rio Piedras, from which point business is interchanged to and from San Juan. The population served by the electric tramway and steam railway is approximately 150,000.

A fifty-year tramway franchise on favorable terms was secured in 1909. A franchise for the development of water power at Comerio was granted in 1906 for ninety-nine years. The franchise for the Caguas railroad is for the same period.

The company's property has always been maintained in a high state of efficiency, and a large amount is expended annually for the maintenance of the road bed and track, rolling stock, plant, etc. The hydro-electric plant at Camerio Falls has at present a capacity of 5000 horsepower. In connection with the new storage dam now nearing completion, a new power house is being constructed, with the equipment now contemplated, will provide a total capacity for the combined hydro-electric plants of 8000 horsepower. The new power house will allow for the addition of three further units of 3000 horsepower each as required. The company also owns a well equipped auxiliary steam plant. The transmission lines have been extended in every direction and at present light and power is being supplied to 31 cities and towns.

The company has been pursuing a course of steady development since its inception, as will be seen from the following comparative statement of earnings, after making a large provision annually for maintenance and renewals:

	1912	1911	1910
Gross income	\$298,176	\$770,904	\$561,062
Operating expenses	254,771	401,129	263,063
Net earnings	37,405	370,774	277,779
Road interest	160,015	145,227	146,813
Net income	213,390	225,547	129,966

The average annual net earnings for the past two years, after payment of bond interest, amounted to more than six times the sum required to pay the dividend on the preferred stock then outstanding, or more than three times the dividend on the total issue of preferred, including the present issue.

Since October, 1911, the company has paid dividends on its common stock at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Conditions on the island this year are favorable and the company has been able to operate almost entirely with its hydro-electric plant. With the completion of the new additions and improvements now being made, it is anticipated that the net earnings after meeting all fixed charges will show a substantial increase.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS ARE HIGHLY ENCOURAGING

NEW YORK—Cotton of the growth of 1913 is coming on much more rapidly than was supposed possible as recently as July 1. The plant has gained much time in the past four weeks. If indications

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 340 Washington Street

THE HOME FORUM

Mountain Within Limits of a City

The fact as well as the story of Mt. Roubidoux in Riverside, Cal., is a romance, they say, for here is a mountain of granite inside a city's boundary and within five minutes of the civic center. A noble boulevard has been built winding to the top, whence is a landscape of amazing variety and beauty. The mountain is named for Louis Roubidoux, one of the early trappers of the West. He was the son of a prominent St. Louis merchant, and he is said to be a writer in Out West, and a brother of his named Joseph, was the founder of St. Joseph, Mo., where a great hotel has lately been named for him.

Louis went to New Mexico and was one of the first men into the Great American desert. Having visited California he returned to Missouri and told the people there of the wonderful country. Roubidoux so roused the folk that a great exodus was planned to the western wilderness, and his country bid fair to be depopulated. So the merchants began to counteract Roubidoux's influence in order to keep the inhabitants and their patronage in Missouri. They published statements that California was a waste and barren wilderness and succeeded, indeed, in breaking up the party. Roubidoux, without waiting for the settlers,

returned to New Mexico. In 1844 he visited California again and bought the Jurupa rancho, or what is now Riverside. He became one of the most energetic ranch men of the time and a description of his primitive gristmill still exists. In 1846 he became alcalde or justice of the peace of the new district of San Bernardino, and adhered to the American cause during the revolution which united California to the States.

Art Still Developing

The changes in form in all arts, are probably clearly to be related to the varying developments of civilization at one epoch and another. Perhaps we should not say that one nation has a higher civilization than another, but rather that each one makes its own contribution to human progress, and that the ideal is to enjoy the advantages

which each nation in turn has wrought out. If it sometimes seems that modern research, invention and the advance in the comfort of living has turned thought away from art, which has therefore declined, yet the great triumphs of artists in the past cannot be lost art, and one can see down the future a civilization which shall comprise all that is best in all the past with much that is still to come.—Mary Stanhope.

American Diamonds

Describing the Morgan collection in the museum at New York the Museum Journal says: "The diamond crystals of American origin are quite unique, notably, a diamond crystal weighing 15.12-32 carats, found in gravel and clay of the Kettle Moraine, near Eagle, Waukesha county, Wis.; another of 3.14-16 carats, a perfect octahedron, from Kettle

Moraine, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Oregon, Dane county, Wis.; two diamonds, one of 4 1/2 carats, from Lee county, Ala., and the other of 4.17-64, from Shelby county, Ala.; diamonds found in a rock from Kimberley, South Africa, and from the Vaal river, South Africa, as well as a number of pink, brownish, yellow and white diamonds, and some of the interesting round sort of the greatest hardness and density.

Poetry Not Confined to the Few

In the broad view we are all suppressed poets. The sense of beauty may take many forms, and it may only now and then come to the surface or be confessed; but it is there, buried under, and shyly lurking beneath the rushing necessities and humdrum practicalities of life. Formal expression of it might never have been possible, in favoring circumstances: its outlet may be in the love of nature, in a taste for scenery, an interest in flowers or trees, a liking for the study of bird life, or a sense of the romance of outdoor life, which so often lends an added zest to the pleasure of the hunter in the wild or the sailor upon the seas. Yet is the instinct one and the same; under its protean shapes is the desire for something higher, holier and more lovely than is offered us by the average manifestations of living.—Richard Burton, in the Bellman.

TRUE REST IN INFINITE LOVE AND DIVINE MIND

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRUE Christianity offers tired humanity rest from its burdens by revealing infinite Love upon which all mankind may lean. Infinite Love is itself divine Principle, which sustains, satisfies, and lawfully governs and shelters every one. That God is Love was the declaration of St. John. And to know God as Love, to admit God as Love into our thoughts and lives, is to find a kind of rest that no human condition or circumstance can ever supply to us.

Christ Jesus said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Inviting the weary of earth to him he was surely inviting them not to his personal pres-

ence, but to share in some measure his understanding of the presence of God. The knowledge of his Father and the obedience to the divine law of right living and right loving commanded by the Father, brought rest to Jesus; therefore, this same understanding and obeying would bring rest to others.

Now merely believing in the personality of Jesus and depending upon such a belief to save us never has brought a large degree of rest to anybody. Rather does such teaching leave us, in its popular adaptations, to be harassed here upon earth and to wait for salvation in a possible future world. Rest now was what Christ Jesus promised, however, and rest now is what the struggling mortal needs. And so to find rest we must with God's help and according to Christ correct right here the seeming causes of turmoil and come into some appreciation of that heavenly rest which must result from knowing God aright.

What tires us day by day? Not honest work nor unselfish pleasure, but strife, friction, pressure, haste, worry, fear, greed, envy, injustice, unsatisfied ambitions—all the brood of evil impulses which drive mortals who yield to their false claims hither and thither and thrust them far from peace. What rests us? Mercy, patience, faith, trust, all that makes for loving-kindness, for the joy of unselfish living. This holy host of thoughts resulting from spiritual aspiration is, in the words of King David, as "the angel of the Lord," which "encompasseth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." Who among us has not tested this? Selfish, grinding burdens slip from us over and over again with the freshening, quickening deed of unselfishness spontaneously springing up in our hearts.

We feel better though we may not know just why, when a kindly deed done lifts us for the time from the beaten track of self-centered work or pleasure. We all know that unselfishness is indeed life-giving and joy-bringing. Then truly we all admit that a correct knowledge of God, a right apprehension of His presence, His power, and His laws, worked out in a persistent and consistent practice of selflessness will lift all burdens and bring us here and now to a rest literally heaven-sent.

The honest and obedient students of

Christian Science are finding the root of the trouble which has tired the world; are perceiving and applying the remedy for it and attaining true rest. Wrong thinking has laid its burden on mankind; right thinking, thinking purged, corrected, made over by the adoption of Christ-likeness—this brings rest because it brings spiritual freedom from the notions and the methods of the tiring, tiresome self. Moreover, Christian Science teaches fundamentally that mortals cannot do this right thinking of themselves; nothing right originates in mortality. Right thinking originates in God, divine Mind; is imparted to man by divine Mind. And only as we cease to

Sea Bound

All the little, crooked streets they wander to the sea,
Through dim-circled lantern-light,
Stealthily shoreward slipping.
Meet a while, and greet a while by the shadowed quay,
Till they lose themselves at last mid the tangled shipping.

Sweet with shoreland-lying mists, wet with wind-blown spray,
Hailed by drifting, wide-winged gulls,
Down the hill they wind.
Jostling, sped on cobbled feet, little reckon they
Of one wistful upland lane they passed and left behind.

All the little dawn-fresh winds they hurry to the sea,
Forth from fern and furrow, through the green hill-paths untracing,
Fleet they fare, and sweet they fare, beckoning to me.
Laughing back with sunlit lips on their waveward questing.

Little, luring, crooked streets, winds that will not stay,
Past my cottage window-pane, and down the hill they wind.
Free of all the sun-swept world, little reckon they
Of one wistful comrade-heart they passed and left behind.
—Martha Haskell Clark in the Youth's Companion.

follow the ways of human desire, will, and fear, and open our thoughts to receive the divine understanding of Christ can we think spiritually and find relief from that which hurts and tries and tires us.

Truth does not arise from anything human. Truth is God and is revealed to the human mind. Then Truth obeyed in the degree it is understood frees us from human burdens and as this spiritualization of thought goes on rest from divine sources must appear as our natural heritage of good. So the glimpses of divine Love refresh us even today. And surely this Christ Jesus meant when he said to all mankind, "Come unto me."

St. Paul asked, "How shall they hear without a preacher?" The honest reader of Mrs. Eddy's work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, soon finds it to be a "preacher" which leads him from either belief or unbelief in God to a right, true understanding of God. Christian Science is truly the Science of Christianity, taking nothing good from religious teaching but adding to what the world already has a knowledge of God which can scientifically, logically and lawfully prove His presence, His power and His availability for human needs.

A provable God, a God at hand today, a God whose law reaches into the minutest detail of human living, righting every wrong in it, is revealed by Christianity truly understood. And this is fast displacing the time-worn beliefs in a far away or a future God, beliefs which placed such distance between man and God that in themselves they were burdening and oftentimes added to human despair. The weary ways of self-seeking must yield to the glorious freedom of the understood presence of God. And as the understanding of divine Love enters the affections of men, rest must enter too.

Let any one of us ask himself if letting go the human things he has personally striven for would not give him rest. Let any one of us look within and find if being content with what God sends him would not release him from the restless cry which robs him of peace. And would not the illumination of spiritual understanding which silences

human will and stills evil desire be the one unailing remedy for him who is tired? Surely there is no other helper for us. And to learn that correcting our thinking according to Christ, giving divine Mind entrance to our hearts and lives, is to come unto the Master, is to learn the way of rest and peace.

The Scriptures say, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint." And in this connection we find upon page 219 of Science and Health, "Not muscles, nerves, nor bones, but mortal mind makes the whole body sick, and the whole heart faint; whereas divine Mind heals."

ABOUT HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND FIR

HEMLOCKS, spruces and firs are distinguished from pine trees by the fact that the needles of the first three named are set singly on the twig instead of in little bundles of two to five. The hemlocks and spruces moreover have little bracket-like projections on the twigs where the leaves or needles are attached. The cones hang downwards. The hemlocks are further distinguished because the leaves are flat; blunt with short stalks. The spruces have angled leaves (as you can tell by rolling the needle between your fingers) sharp, and without stalks. The firs may be known by the smooth twigs, the cones standing erect.

The hemlock waves feathery sprays of very slender twigs. It trembles when there is scarcely a breath of air, and the pretty little brown cones are thick on the drooping branches. The leaves are all silvery underneath, a row on each side of the twig. The spruces are flat, like a feather, soft, not stiff. The twigs are like fine wire, they are so delicate. The tiny leaf stem is the thing that sets the hemlock apart from all the other needle-leaved evergreens.

The spruce needles are set spirally on the twigs and every leaf sits on a bracket that stands out from the twig. These brackets remain when the twig has fallen and dropped its needles, and they are rough as you pass your fingers over it. The sharp, angled leaf and the stout twigs and brackets are the signs given in a book on trees by Julia Ellen Rogers. The fir tree is not so handsome as the hemlocks and spruces and the fir is not so often seen planted for ornament. But this is the familiar tree brought into the city in such quantities in the holiday season. There is the balsamy odor, for one thing, to distinguish it, and the tears of whitish wax or resin that come from the bark. The needles are arranged spirally on the twig but they have no brackets to stand on. If you pull one off the twig is left smooth. The leaves are

Translation's Faults

Translation carries from one language to another only the grosser parts that can be loaded and ferried across; it leaves behind both form and color. Mathematics are the same in German, Italian and English, but the simplest word has an individuality as marked as that of a child. To the ears of familiarity and affection no other sequence of syllables can reproduce the tenderness of the mother tongue.—Atlantic.

Affinity to Harmony

There seems to be in us a sort of affinity to harmonies and rhythms.—Aristotle.

Science

And

Health

With
Key to
the
Scriptures

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THE FRIENDS AT ULVERSTON, ENG.

WHEN George Fox first presented himself as a guest at Swarthmoor hall, near Ulverston, England, the master, Judge Fell, was absent from home, but Mistress Margaret Fell kindly welcomed the stranger and listened to his teachings. As she herself later expressed it: "I saw clearly we were all wrong; so I sat down again and cried bitterly, and I cried in my spirit to the Lord. We have taken the Scriptures in words and know nothing of them in ourselves."

By the time Judge Fell returned from Lancaster his wife and many of the members of her household had become converts to the simple doctrines taught by Fox. This naturally caused a good deal of comment in the neighborhood, and upon learning the date of the judge's expected return a party of his friends rode out over the sands to meet him as he came across the bay. What they said greatly disturbed the judge, and at first upon his return home his wife feared she would have a difficult path to tread. However upon Fox explaining his position Judge Fell was so convinced of his sincerity, that while he never personally became a convert to his teachings, he

steadily befriended and protected him as far as lay in his power.

When Fox and his followers wondered where they could conveniently establish a meeting, the judge said: "You can



(Reproduced by permission of James Atkinson, Ulverston.)
MEETING HOUSE FOUNDED BY
GEORGE FOX, SHOWING
CHAINED BIBLE

meet here if you will," and from that date, 1652, until 1688, the great dining hall was used by the Friends as their place of worship. Then the present meeting house was erected and still remains in use. It is a plain substantial building, rendered interesting by the presence of several personal relics of the founder. These include the great oak chest which carried his effects upon his numerous journeys; the desk which he used at Swarthmoor hall and which was sold for 26 guineas at the recent auction held there, and then presented by the purchaser to the Society of Friends; the big chair in which Fox so often sat, and most interesting of all, a chained copy of the famous Bible printed in 1541, where the word now rendered "balm" in Jeremiah viii. 22, was translated "treacle," so that the edition is known as the "Treacle Bible." Not many copies of this edition are now extant.

HOMEMAKING ON A SUCCESSFUL BASIS

Charity

Charity, says a writer in Everybody's magazine, consists first in realizing that all men and women are your brothers and sisters, and then in giving to those who need it of your sympathy and love.

for the welfare of her family are her nearest neighbors, after the family itself. They are made to feel that they are indeed part of the family. To hear this young mother speak of Emily and Gertrude almost as if they were her children gives the key to the situation. She loves her helpers and though she is very strict as to their work she is always just and, when need is, sympathetic and ready to lend a hand.

But there is another thing to be noted besides the sisterly kindness which she knows how to show her coworkers, for this is a trait often seen in the women at the head of families and yet harmony does not always appear in consequence. The woman here described, however, went into her homemaking career with the definite purpose of making a success of her new profession. She had been a professional worker in another line and when she decided to give up that life she saw that it was only to exchange one career for another. She had been trained to exquisite perfection of detail in her professional studies of an exacting art. Now she brought the same devotion to perfection in detail and to broad and beautiful homogeneity in the results of her work that she had given to her art. Nothing is too small to be lovingly considered that can forward the harmony of the home. Yet no small thing is ever allowed to disturb the higher order, the union and peace.

It seems hard for one who loves detail to secure broad and satisfying sym-

Never Hurry

What is worth while—
To bear all cheerfully, do all bravely;
Await occasions—never hurry—
In a word, to let the spiritual life
Grow up through and above the common—
That is my symphony of life.
—W. E. Channing.

Which Way?

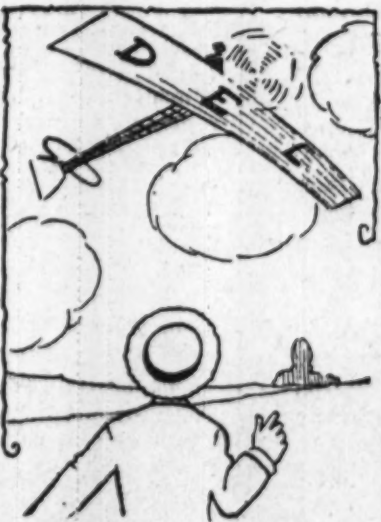
One of the most important things in life is not where we stand, but in what direction we are moving.—G. Herbert.

MISS AUSTEN MODEST IN HER WORK

NOTHING would have amazed Jane Austen more than to be told that after a century she would have a far wider audience than she ever had had, that her letters would be thought worth publishing, and that some dozen biographies of her, to say nothing of innumerable magazine articles, would have been written. The Bookman tells us this and continues: She was not insensible of her own merits as a novelist. "I must confess," she says of Elizabeth

Bennet, "that I think her as delightful a creature as ever appeared in print, and how I shall be able to tolerate those who do not like her at least I do not know." Although her first published novel was ascribed on the title-page merely to "A Lady," and she never sought fame in the modern meaning of the word, she took pleasure in the commendations of relatives and friends and obviously enjoyed the reputation for cleverness which these conferred upon her.

Miss Austen's characters were real to her. It has been recorded by members of her family that she would occasionally tell them what happened in the afterwards which the reader could not penetrate. The classic example of this is the admission that the "considerable sum" which Mrs. Norris gave to William Price was £1. But with all this lively interest in her work she was no egotist. She never pretended to genius, and she asked for no special privileges, not even a study of her own. She wrote, as Mrs. Oliphant tells us herself did, in the general sitting-room, "liable" in the words of her latest biographer, "at any moment to be interrupted by servants, children or visitors—to none of whom had been entrusted the secret of her authorship. Her small sheets of paper could easily be put away or covered with blotting paper, whenever the creaking swing-door (which she valued for that reason) gave notice that any one was coming." Such was the unpretentious origin of the novels which are among the very richest treasures of English literature.



What Asiatic city?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Dover.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,
Editor-in-Chief
ALEXANDER DODDS,
Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay
(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU
Amberley House, Norfolk St.,
London.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID
United States, Canada and Mexico.
Daily, one year, \$5.00.
Daily, six months, 3.00.
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London. Telephone 9723 Central.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 2, 1913

The Present Business Situation

OF CONSIDERABLE encouragement was the earnings statement issued this week by the United States Steel Corporation. Net returns for the three-months period ended June 30 were \$41,219,813, a gain of \$6,193,012 over the preceding quarter, and, with three exceptions, were the largest for any quarter since the organization of the big company. In view of the much-talked-of business recession this statement of earnings is most impressive. However, it is pointed out that new business of finished steel amounts to less than half of current shipments, indicating a slowing down in other branches of industry. But this relates to the future particularly. There is some hesitancy on the part of manufacturers generally to extend commitments or stock up to any extent until conditions have become more settled. The volume of general business at present is large. This is indicated in the earnings statements of the railway companies. Railroad returns are good, and there has been no sign of a slackening in this respect notwithstanding the persistent talk of a shrinkage in trade. There has been some recession, it is true, but compared with the corresponding period last year general business is holding up exceedingly well.

It will not be long until an accurate estimate can be made of the extent of the world's crops. The August report of the United States government is always eagerly awaited by the business public. Within the last week there has been some complaint as to deterioration in corn, but there is always this talk at this season of the year and much of it is indulged in for the sake of boosting prices in the grain pit. Corn had a good start, is sturdy and can stand well under trying conditions. If a 3,000,000,000-bushel crop is not harvested this year the total probably will not be far from that figure. Other cereals will make a good return and their aggregate doubtless will be highly satisfactory. The news from the cotton belt is entirely favorable. It is believed from present indications that the size of the crop will be ample. At this date conditions of soil and plant are much better than they were last year when a crop of 14,000,000 bales was grown.

As to the financial situation money is still difficult to obtain and it is believed that rates are likely to remain high the remainder of the year, when there should be some easing up. Monetary conditions are still such as to discourage long-term financing and bond flotations are comparatively rare. As much new financing on the part of governments and corporations must be done soon it is thought that the demands for capital will be so great that a return to the low rates once prevailing will be in the dim future if they should ever be established again.

In view of the annual monetary stringency in this country during the crop moving period Secretary McAdoo's announcement that \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of the government funds will be deposited at once in the banks of the South and West for the purpose of relieving the financial situation is gratifying. This action not only affords practical help to an already tight money market but also shows the administration's willingness to cooperate with business when such assistance is needed. It should be the means of furthering friendly relations between the government and commercial interests generally.

LATEST statistics have it that the number of automobiles registered in the United States is, in round numbers, 1,000,000. Hundreds of millions are invested in the industry and its products. And the machine was unheard of a quarter of a century ago.

WHEN the airship shall have been perfected and the smoke nuisance shall have been abated, then some inventive genius will devise a way in which the flat street car wheel can be eliminated.

Vermont Water Powers Privately Developed

ONE after another of the water powers that are to be the resource of New England industry are being developed by private capital while the states stand idly by and let this bounty of nature be taken beyond recall. The present instance is the work now in progress by which the Winooski river is being appropriated, a huge dam built, a new lake put on the map, and approximately 10,000 horsepower developed. Like the others that have been captured, this source of power is only a central station from which wires will radiate for fifty miles to turn wheels in whatever industry calls for it. Presently, with the rate of progress maintained, the industrial map of New England will be traced all over with this development.

Vermont, during the recent session of her Legislature, showed some concern over the private and corporate capture of her natural sources of power and advanced a project of a state commission to purchase and hold some of the streams, but somewhere in the process the legislation failed. Were the corporate interests more active than the men of vision who realize that the future will hold this generation at fault in its negligence? In Massachusetts the actual monopoly of all the power of one of its considerable rivers was proposed in a bill giving such extraordinary control that the Legislature considered it wise to refer the matter to its successor. It will reappear, as measures of this kind are apt to do. Connecticut was the field for a proposed national ownership of power from the Connecticut, which Congress missed approving because of the resistance from remote corners, where apparently the same absorption by private ownership is in progress.

Very nearly universal is the lengthening record of this corporate enterprise and public complaisance. Almost unchallenged is the assumption that these natural sources of power are at the disposal of the capitalists who have no price to pay beyond that of purchase of the adjoining land. That the streams are the people's is not considered as true in any material sense and so long as it is only a gentle sentiment it will impose no restraint. The process is not different from the old-time private occupation of the sources of water supply, the turning of these to personal profit, the holding of

a town in tribute, and the resistance of the effort to regain them as public property. That proceeding put an enormous cost upon the public when the time came that the people revolted from paying a tax on a common need.

There is ample interest in the eastern states in conservation of natural resources—if only the field of its application be the far West. The progress of expropriation of water powers, the failure of the public to exercise a controlling or even a participating hand, the inattention of governments and the indifference of the people to the possession of what is their own, are passing conditions. There will in all probability be an awakening, but why the postponement? At least five of the New England states have ample and pressing reason to consider the proceeding immediately and with a thought of the future.

THE news that the Persian foreign minister and war minister were in Paris, conferring with the regent with a view to inducing him to return to Persia, draws attention once again to the chaotic condition of that country. Some six months ago Mr. Acland, speaking for the British foreign office in the House of Commons, described the condition of Persia in a tone of optimism and alluded to the "real hopefulness" of the situation.

The recently published blue book of Persian affairs, which brings down the history of the country to the day on which Mr. Acland made the statement referred to, reveals a condition of things which must fill the reader with feelings that are the reverse of optimistic. Through all the tangled maze of correspondence and other documents, there is only one certain thread, and that is a thread of anarchy. Hampered in the north by Russian interference, and in the south by British indifference, a helpless government at Teheran rushes now here and now there in its efforts to drag some semblance of order out of the all-pervading chaos. An infant Shah, an absentee regent, a cabinet which changes almost every week, an empty treasury, a hopelessly corrupt public service, these are some of the conditions which go to show that Mr. Acland's statement in the House that the position in Persia was full of hopefulness, is simply a misconception.

It has all along been contended by The Christian Science Monitor that the policy of the British foreign office in regard to Persia was one of almost culpable weakness. It has also been further insisted that the effect of this weakness was specially serious in an eastern country where strength, quite apart from the question of justice, always gains a hearing and earns a certain measure of respect. Persia needs above everything a strong man and a strong policy. It may be taken for granted that the strong policy or the strong man would meet with opposition from St. Petersburg. Nevertheless the idea, previously put forward in these columns, that England and Germany should cooperate in the matter, remains distinctly the most promising one. In spite of all the efforts to discount its value, there is beyond doubt a growing rapprochement between Downing street and the Friedrichstrasse. Germany has large interests in the middle east, and it is by no means outside the bounds of political possibility that she may cooperate with England to secure the integrity of Persia before it is too late.

Rumblings on the Spanish Main

GEN. CIPRIANO CASTRO's reported landing on Venezuelan soil adds another to the Latin-American problems of the new administration in Washington. Coming at this time of developments in Mexico and Central America a disturbance on the southern shores of the Caribbean is of much more than local significance, especially when engineered on the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia. A Venezuelan revolution as such is not necessarily a matter of deep concern to the custodians of the Monroe doctrine but for the growing party clashes reported from Colombia. There is no dictator, actual or alleged, to overthrow in the latter republic, which for several years now has had one of the cleanest administrations in Latin-American history, but the profound antagonism between the Liberal and Church parties is a much more serious menace to internal and, perchance, external peace than a reaction against monopoly. A Venezuelan revolutionary movement, operating from border towns like San Jose de Cucuta, puts an additional strain on the Colombian situation and commands international interest for that reason.

There seems fairly good cause to believe that whatever welcome the Castro movement may get in Venezuela it will not be addressed to the person of the returning dictator but to the man who releases the country from the grip of Gomez. What the Venezuelans want is a change, but whether they want it badly enough to take back the Castro element except in the most transitory way is still a question. And here the international element again enters into the situation because of the impression prevailing in some Latin-American capitals that there exists an agreement of General Castro with General Reyes, the former dictator of Colombia, who has lately been in the public eye through his elaborate lecture tour around South America in behalf of a Latin-American political propaganda the exact aims of which he seems to have reserved for his confidential interviews with the executives of the leading republics. While General Reyes is waiting and watching in Chile, his name is once more mentioned by the Liberals of his native country as a possible factor in a great Liberal rally against the victorious church forces. According to rumors current in Latin-American capitals the aim of the two generals is a federative and perhaps even a centralized reconstitution of the Greater Colombia of Bolivar's epoch, comprising Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, and the recent civil commotion, checked by President Plaza, in the last country, was looked upon as possibly a premature start in that direction.

It is not necessary to take these rumors very seriously—no more seriously perhaps than that traditional understanding between Castro and Zelaya—who, by the way, is also suddenly back in the Caribbean—but they are interesting as bearing out the conclusion that today, with the approaching completion of the Panama canal, there are no local problems left but that whatever happens in tropical and sub-tropical America reacts on the entire situation along the gulf, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

"REDEEMABLE in cotton, corn, wheat or meat, at the option of the holder" might prove an acceptable currency guarantee. Each of these, for all practical purposes, is as good as gold.

Persia Needs Anglo-German Support

MRS. EDITH W. PIERCE, who has been secretary of the Home and School League of her city, and who, in that capacity, has rendered most efficient service to the community, was appointed an inspector of street cleaning in the bureau of highways of Philadelphia on the 23d of July. She will enter upon her task within a few days. Importance is attached to this appointment because she is the first woman to gain employment in this department, because she has gained it purely upon merit and because she promises to give an altogether different account of her work from that recorded to the discredit of the professional male politicians who have heretofore held the post.

The street-cleaning inspector is a person who, the general public believes, inspects perfunctorily; the rule usually laid down for his guidance being the idea of making a plausible showing for the administration. Mrs. Pierce, in speaking of the methods obtaining in this branch of the public service, indicates her general policy very clearly by saying that she "cannot see any reason for putting men into street cleaning because they have been of use in keeping politics dirty."

Her duties are to be largely special. In a sense she is to be a municipal housekeeper. She is to inspire as well as to inspect. An important part of her business will be to arouse active popular interest in city cleanliness. She will talk to groups, societies, associations, leagues, with the view of bringing them into line for civic betterment. She will strive, in the first instance, by cooperation with all good citizens, to prevent the city from becoming untidy; in the second instance she will see to it that those employed and paid for the purpose shall faithfully do whatever tidying may be necessary.

Other American cities have had women street cleaning inspectors; some have women street cleaning inspectors now, and the testimony to their efficiency is plentiful. Philadelphia is a little late in recognizing woman's capabilities in this particular, but it is in advance of its sister cities in the scope it gives to its first woman appointee. Mrs. Pierce is granted an opportunity of applying the tact, taste and touch of the good housekeeper to a municipality.

Philadelphia Has a Municipal Housekeeper

A COMMISSION, created by the Legislature, has devolved upon it the important duty of planning a worthy celebration in 1918 of the centenary of admission of Illinois to the Union. We are impressed with the swiftness with which the state university has come to the aid of commissioners and citizens with plans for use of this celebration in ways that will prove permanently beneficial. It is for precisely this sort of advisory work that a great democratic university really exists, and President James, in this latest service to the commonwealth, has again shown his alertness and his civic value.

There will be the usual feats of oratory, the usual evolutions of soldiers and civilians and the usual banquets. At Chicago and at Springfield, the state capital, official recognition by national and state leaders of course will be given. On the grounds of the Capitol new statues of Lincoln and Douglas will be unveiled. No town in the rural belt but what will have its time of jubilation, recounting what the century has wrought.

But these functions are touched with the quality of evanescence. What can the commonwealth do to furnish a permanent memorial of the pioneer settlers and their first century descendants' achievement? The reply of the state university is, "Erect on the campus a building for the educational and historical departments, with a memorial hall in which the state's greatest men can have commemorative record after they have served their time." "Send forth to the nation a series of works on the state's history." As the state already has given the university a memorial of Lincoln in the form of a splendid building in which the humanities are being taught, a precedent has been established which will count now that this new proposition comes for a centenary memorial structure.

Few things can be more self-evidently true than that the ability of the man of the house to make repairs and to do all manner of odd jobs, coupled with his cheerful willingness to make and to do them, means a large saving in the conduct of the home. There are men whose tastes, bordering closely upon genius, run this way. It is to them, and to the example they set, perhaps, that posterity will attribute the final and glorious triumph over the problem of high cost of living. At all events, the person who can sit or stand unmoved while a neighbor of this type is in action is lacking in appreciation of timely and useful human effort. The handy man around the house is at once an inspiration and a rebuke. While others of his sex stand by idly and useless and helpless in the presence of domestic emergency, the handy man is engaged in setting right whatever is askew.

If the gas stove leaks, he fixes it; escaping heat from the fireless cooker he promptly checks, and if the electric light fuse blows out he fixes that. Is the water pipe leaking in the basement—did son throw a ball through a pane of glass—is the refrigerator radiating or the radiator refrigerating—the handy man is there to fix them all. He mows the grass, paints the piazza, fixes the camera, mends the broken umbrella. Does a picture frame need regilding? He regilds it. Does the hardwood floor need repolishing? Leave it to him. And so it goes all along the line. You can always reach him when he is needed; you can always tell where to find him. He and his overalls are inseparable. The home that can claim him may well boast of a prize.

Is it necessary to say that there are men who when things around the house need attention almost immediately go to the telephone and order somebody to come up, or down, or over, and attend to it? Is it necessary to say that there are men who would not dare undertake anything in the carpentering, glazing, steamfitting or plumbing line? Need wives be told that there are husbands who do not know which way to turn when household repairs are called for? If these conditions be admitted, is it to be wondered at that many bills come into some families on the first of the month that the handy man's family never sees? Much is said in current writings regarding the wasteful and extravagant wife; why is it not in order to call attention to the wasteful and extravagant husband?

Illinois State Centenary Plans

Need of the Handy Man Around the House